The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME L.—NO. CCCLXII. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFTER NEW MEN.

Garza Opens Recruiting Stations Along the Border.

SEARCHING THE RANCHES

Gen. Garcia Names the Revolutionist Sympathizers.

CAPT. HARDIE'S ACTIVITY.

Outlaws Have Marks on Clothing for Identification.

TROOPS AND RANGERS ALL OUT.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—At the present time it seems that the Mexican revolutionists under the leadership of Catarina Garza are confining their efforts to enlistment operations on the Texas side of the border, where the whole populace, with the exceptions of the military and Federal authorities, are in sympathy with them. There was considerable excitement created at the post here this afternoon when Gen. David A. Stanley, commander of this military department, ordered that Troops I and K of the Third Cavalry, stationed here, be held in readiness to go to the scene of the trouble on a moment's notice. The officers were busy all evening arranging for transportation. They will probably leave tomorrow morning on a special train for Fort McIntosh, from which place they will be distributed along the border to scout for the revolutionists and guard the river crossings.

Dr. Plutarco Ornelas, Mexican Consul here, is kept informed daily of every movement of the Mexican troops. He received a number of important dispatches today. They were all at once referred to Gen. Stanley, who telegraphed the information contained in them to the War Department at Washington. The first dispatch was from Gen. Lorenza Garcia, commander of the northern military zone of Mexico. It read as follows:

Sheltering the Outlaws.

I am positively informed that Santos Solinas, who resides at Arrolio Palo Blanco; Baltexar Garfa, living at Las Riveras, and Prudentia Gonzales, living at Aqua Negra de Arriba, all Texas ranchmen, are protecting and sheltering in their houses Catarina Garza and other revolutionists, which I communicate to you in order, if you deem it convenient, you may bring this information to the knowledge of the proper authorities.

Dr. Ornales received a telegram this evening from Llamada Diaz, Mexican Consul at Laredo, which states that he had just received a dispatch from Gov. Reyes of Monterey stating that he had received official information that on the night of Dec. 23 there were some kind of festivities at Orgna, Tex., that many people in a state of drunkenness went to the bank of the Rio Grande River and insulted the Mexican troops guarding the Mexican side of the river. That one of the drunken people shouted praising the Mexican troops, and the balance killed him instantly. The dispatch states that it is not known whether the murdered man was a Mexican or an American. The following dispatch was received this evening from Gen. Garcia by Dr. Ornales:

I am informed that there is a number of revolutionists at Lahores, on the ranch of Felipe Gutierres, six leagues north of Roma, Tex., and another meeting opposite the ranch of Nemicio Perez, on the Rio Grande. At these meetings there are present Eustorgio Ramon, Gen. Francisco Benavides, and Juan Manuel Falcon. I am also informed that Guaero Salires is endeavoring to enlist revolutionists at his ranch. I communicate this information to you in order that, if you deem it proper, you may bring it to the knowledge of the United States military authorities.

Has Established Recruiting Stations.

The headquarters of Gen. Garcia are at Mier, Mexico, a small town sixty miles from the border. Another telegram was received by the military authorities here that Garcia has established a recruiting station at Casa Blanca, Tex., and is enlisting many men. This telegram came from Lameda Diaz, Mexican Consul at Laredo, Tex.

Gen. Stanley is very much disturbed by the telegrams and stated tonight that he will use every means in his power to stop this flagrant violation of the law. The Mexican Government is adding strength to the frontier forces daily and there are no less than 10,000 troops now massed in the States of Tamaulipas, Neuva Leon, and Coahuila. The United States troops are doing good work, but they are unable to cover the broad and wild territory assigned them with much success. The revolutionists have spies at all posts who keep the main detachment informed of every military movement proposed. The whole Mexican population on this side of the border is plainly in sympathy with the revolutionists. The following telegram, from John J. Bourke of the Third Cavalry, in command at Fort Ringgold, was received by Assistant Adjutant-General J. P. Martin, at department headquarters here, this evening. It is dated Fort Ringgold, and says:

Hardie Searching the Ranches.

A courier has just arrived from Capt. Francis H. Hardie at Salieno. He reports that Hardie has two Mexicans with him who know all the ranches and all the people up there who are suspected of complicity in the recent attacks on Mexican territory. I will search Salieno and adjacent ranches this morning. Second-Lieutenant George L. Langhorne left at midnight with twenty men to look for a band of revolutionists said to be skulking in the vicinity of Havana, Tex. I have two small detachments out in the vicinity of Palito Blanco and Salieno. I will go out to see Hardie this afternoon, as I understand the Garza men have secret marks upon their clothing by which they identify each other and which it is important for us to find out. Will you please arrange for good guides and scouts to be attached to each column moving out from here, as it is impossible to do anything without them.

All the ranger force of the State is also to be concentrated on the frontier, the following telegram from W. H. Mabrey, Adjutant-General of the State, being received by Gen. Stanley today:

Under directions of the Governor this department will order all the rangers to the scene of the trouble and will use every effort to arrest the murderer of Corporal Edstrom.

These telegrams all indicate that the situation is becoming very serious.

ARE HOLDING A WEALTHY CITIZEN.

Garza's Men Now in Texas with Troops Hot After Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The only bit of information received here today concerning the Mexican revolutionist Garza and his band was a dispatch filed at the State Department by the Mexican Minister stating that after the engagement in Mexico a few days ago the revolutionists crossed over the Rio Grande into Texas and are now believed to have their headquarters at Ceja del Prieto, in Starr and Duvall Counties. The same dispatch states that the revolutionists have taken captive a prominent and wealthy citizen of Mexico, Ablardo Dominguez, brother of the Secretary of the Council of Guerroro. This information is given the United States officials with the hope that it will aid our troops in capturing the disturbers and at the same time protect the life of the captive. At a late hour today Gen. Schofield said he had heard nothing whatever from the troops in Texas. He says the two governments are coöperating in every way possible to capture the revolutionists. Our troops are now supposed to be hot on their trail and some early news is expected.

MEXICAN FRONTIER SITUATION.

Acting Secretary Grant Issues Urgent Orders to Gen. Stanley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Acting Secretary Grant said today that he regarded the situation on the Mexican frontier as serious, and that the War Department was exerting itself to prevent further violations of the neutrality laws by Garza's band. If necessary to prevent these men from crossing backwards and forwards between Mexico and the United States the entire military force under Gen. Stanley's command will be distributed along the north bank of the Rio Grande.

The United States Marshal also has unlimited powers in the matter of augmenting his posse, and will coöperate with the military authorities in the efforts to arrest disturbers of the peace of Mexico. It is within his discretion to employ the Texan Rangers in this capacity, and as this force of armed and mounted police is well acquainted with the country and the habits of the Mexicans along the border Assistant Secretary Grant said the Marshal will doubtless avail himself of their services.

It is said at the War Department that Garza's movement is gaining in strength, notwithstanding the efforts of United States and Mexican troops to restrain it, and some officers recall the fact that Diaz, the President of Mexico, reached his present station through a revolutionary movement conducted across the boundary just as Garza is conducting his campaign. Inasmuch as the Rio Grande is fordable seven months of the year, and the revolutionists have many friends on each side of the river who keep them advised promptly of every move of the government forces, the task before Gen. Stanley's troops of preventing them from crossing is full of difficulty.

No Revolution Probable in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—Advices from Guatemala are to the effect that Señor Montujar, a candidate for the Presidency, has declared false the report that he was plotting a revolution against Barillas. Several secret meetings have been held in the palace, attended by Barillas and his most intimate friends. It is rumored that the object of the meetings was to work for the reëlection of Barillas. A dispatch from San Salvador says that Gen. Ezeta reports everything quiet on the frontier. Guatemala shows no signs of a revolution. Many persons of Honduras are going to Guatemala, presumably to vote in the coming Presidential election.

White Squadron in Rio de La Plata.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 28.—There is a spirited struggle in Rosario over the Presidential candidates, Gen. Mitre and Señor Irogoyeu. Each province now appears to have candidates. The United States war vessel Yantic is expected to arrive in the Rio de la Plata tomorrow, as are also three of the ships of the American White Squadron. They have been sighted off the coast. Public opinion in Montevideo condemns the action of the Supreme Court in surrendering the soldier Chiarosco to the military tribunal.

Senor Navarro's Condition Serious.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 28.—Juan N. Navarro, Chief Engineer of the International Land Survey company, and son of the Mexican Consul-General in New York, was shot recently by Manuelo Campo during a quarrel in Topachula, in the southeastern portion of the State of Chihuahua. It is just reported by telegraph that Señor Navarro is in a critical condition.

Brazilian Imperialists at Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—It is rumored that the imperialists are working hard to bring about a restoration of the empire. The *Plenos Hiers*, an imperialist paper, has suspended publication. The editor, in his farewell, exclaims that there is no longer any liberty of opinion allowed in this country.

Demand That Guatemala Explain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 28.—It is believed that Salvador and Nicaragua will send plenipotentiaries to Comaxiagua to demand an explanation in regard to the presence of Guatemalan troops on Honduranian territory.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY PATENT SUSTAINED.

Embodies All Points Covered by Leading Makers and Antedates Them.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—One of the most important legal decisions ever rendered was that given by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of George F. Green of Kalamazoo, Mich., assignor to O. S. Kelly of Springfield, O., upon application for letters patent upon an electric railway. In 1879 Green applied for a patent upon his electric railway. He was poor and could not push the matter, and by 1881 there were three other applications for electric railway appliances embodying the essentials of Green's patent, and the latter was suspended until the others were passed upon by the Patent Department. He then met O. S. Kelly, a wealthy manufacturer of this city, and Kelly took an interest in Green's patent and began pushing it. Letters patent were granted to a nephew of Justice Field and Green's was ruled out by the Patent Office Commissioner. It was carried up, and the Board of Appeals sustained Green and the Patent Commissioner reversed the decision. Mr. Kelly carried the case to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which declared Green entitled to letters patent on his application of 1879, and Mr. Kelly received the patent the 15th of December last. The patents cover all the features, appliances, and principles used in the electric street-car system manufactured by the Thomson-Houston, Westinghouse, and Sprague companies.

ACCUSED OF BEARING TELEGRAPH STOCK

Erastus Wiman Charged With an Attempt to Depress the Value of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—In Saturday's *Star* there appeared an article, said to be from the pen of Erastus Wiman, written with the object of bearing the price of the stock of the Montreal Telegraph company. It is freely stated here that Mr. Wiman has been selling large blocks of the stock at the high prices which have been ruling. The press is attacking the article and the *Witness* tonight says:

Is his purpose in writing the "bear" article merely to temporarily depress the price of the stock in order that he may have the opportunity of buying again at lower prices when he has succeeded in frightening Canadian investors into throwing their stock upon the market? Mr. Wiman's arguments are of a sort that reflect seriously upon his own honesty. He induced the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph company to sanction the lease of their plant, etc., to the Western Union, by pointing to the danger that competition would reduce their profits, and by assuring them that whatever effect competition might have, if they leased their lines to the great Northwestern, the dividend of 8 per cent would certainly be paid. Now he tells them that because of competition profits have been reduced and the company is not likely to keep its bargain, now that it is a losing one. Notwithstanding the attempt to bear the stock it advanced 2½ per cent this morning.

Michigan Produces Healthy Triplets.

MARIETTE, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Richard Phillips gave birth to healthy triplets this morning.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

SENSATION IN THE OHIO SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Representative Griffin of Toledo Says That an Attempt Was Made to Buy His Vote for Sherman, and the Statement Causes All Sorts of Criminations and Recriminations—Who Will Succeed the Late Senator Plumb?—New York Waiting for the Court of Appeals.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Senatorial fight is assuming an ugly phase. Charges of attempted bribery both in the interest of Senator Sherman and Gov. Foraker are bandied about, and something sensational will occur soon unless all signs fail. The hotels are filling up with members of the Legislature, and the Senatorial fight may now be said to be on in full blast. Gov. Foraker will arrive tomorrow and Senator Sherman the latter part of the week.

The story that is creating the talk today was started by Charles P. Griffin of Toledo, a Foraker worker. He is reported to have told Walter Brown of Toledo in the presence of a witness that he (Griffin) was called out of bed by a Representative who was a supporter of ex-Gov. Foraker until induced to espouse the cause of Mr. Sherman by corrupt methods and overtures made for his vote. In a word, the former Forakerite and present Sherman man stated to Mr. Griffin that there was $5,000 in it for him if he and his associate (presumably Mr. Heller) would vote for Sherman.

Mr. Griffin in response to a telegram arrived tonight and promptly denied the story. Walter Brown, who gave publicity to the story, asserts that every word he said is strictly true, and that he can produce a witness who heard Griffin make the statement.

The story created a great sensation at Sherman headquarters. It is now said that if pushed other instances where money was offered for votes will be given backed by the names of the persons who were approached. The gentlemen making these threats, without saying whether they were Sherman or Foraker men, claim to be loaded with facts and figures, which they decline to give for the present. They promise, however, that their information is of such a character that it will produce one of the greatest sensations ever sprung in Ohio politics, either in a Democratic or Republican fight, if they are forced by their opponents to let go of their secrets.

Chairman Hahn, who arrived from his home in Mansfield at noon today, said he had not heard of the charges. "You may state for me," he said, "that while I do not wish to question the statement of Mr. Griffin, no man ever offered $5,000 or 5 cents for a vote for Mr. Sherman. We are not responsible for what any irresponsible individuals do, but no man authorized to speak for Mr. Sherman ever thought of making such a proposition. We are not conducting a money campaign. Mr. Sherman never did nor never will be guilty of such work. He is an easy winner in the present contest. If anybody is guilty of approaching Mr. Griffin as indidated he should be arrested at once."

LISTENING TO ORATORY.

Gov. Humphrey Entertains the Kansans Who Would Like to Be Senator.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 28.—Gov. Humphrey listened to arguments in favor of various aspirants for Senator Plumb's vacant seat all day today. The claims of J. W. Ady, United States District Attorney for Kansas, were first presented to the Governor. Ex-Congressman S. R. Peters of Newton, backed by the entire Seventh Congressional District, made the presentation. He occupied the Governor's time from 2 o'clock till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Ex-Congressman Perkins was fifth on the Governor's list of candidates, but the delegation which is working in his interest stole a march on the other candidates and secured a second hearing. The delegation is from Humphrey's district and had simply called to pay respects to the Governor. They were ten in number and after they got into the Governor's room they took it by storm, and the Governor with it. State Senator Kirkpatrick made the nominating speech and was followed by Judge J. W. West of Bourbon County and J. B. Segler of Independence.

The Governor had announced that only official office hours would be used in hearing the claims of the candidates, and when 4 o'clock arrived he shut up shop and went home. He will be ready for business again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Of all the candidates for appointment ex-Senator Ingalls enjoys the distinction of being the only one who has no lieutenants on the ground working for him. In fact, he is not even an avowed candidate. His friends, however, say he would accept the appointment if it were tendered him, but he will not go into the scramble for the honor. The ex-Senator has nearly all the "practical" politicians against him.

He is unanimously indorsed, however, by the people of his own town, Atchison, has an enthusiastic following from the G. A. R., and is the idol of the young Republicans of the State. He is also in a position to be settled upon as a compromise candidate. He is making no fight, and therefore no enemies.

Another candidate dropped out of the race today. He is ex-Gov. Crawford, who is in Washington. He telegraphed the Governor that he was not a candidate and urged the appointment of Maj. J. K. Hudson.

SENATOR HUDSON FROM KANSAS.

Prediction That J. K. Hudson Will Be Chosen—George R. Peck Next Time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—To a St. Louis reporter today a Kansan of political prominence, who was in great haste to get back to Topeka to take part in the contest for the late Senator Plumb's shoes, freely unbosomed himself. He asked that his name be not printed, though he was willing to have it said that he had for years politically bunked with the Hon. William Higgins, Secretary of State; Col. Walker, United States Marshal; George Findlay, ex-State Mine Inspector; and even had been at church when the Rev. Bernard Kelley, United States Pension Agent, had exhorted.

"I see," said he, "that Maj. J. K. Hudson of the Topeka *Capital* is a week ahead in the race so far. Jumping Joe is a good man and would be a worker after the style of Plumb. The Major, however, is one of Kansas' worst cranks, especially on the prohibition question, and, I believe, if he got into the Senate he'd prove as thorough a nuisance on the prohibition question as Blair of New Hampshire was for a decade or two in advocating his National Educational bill. I see Capt. J. B. Johnson is supporting Maj. Hudson's claims. Capt. Johnson wants to get the Major out of the way as a candidate for Congress in the Fourth District next fall.

The Santa Fe's Legal Counselor.

"George R. Peck, too, I notice, is favoring Hudson. Capt. Peck, who was dug up out of Independence, Kas., where Gov. Humphrey lives, some dozen years ago and made United States District Attorney by Senator John J. Ingalls, is the ablest man in the State not excepting Senator Ingalls, but Peck does not want the Senatorship by appointment and especially when Maj. Hudson is a candidate, the owner of a paper which has done more to advertise the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, of which Peck is a $15,000 a year employé, than any other medium in the country.

"Ben Simpson, one of the State's Supreme Court Commissioners and who was United States Marshal during Senator Ingalls' first term, is mentioned as Gov. Humphrey's second choice, if he does not prove to be his first. Maj. Simpson—we all have military titles out in Kansas, just like every full-grown man does in South Carolina or Kentucky—is a strong man and about as shrewd a politician as there is in Kansas, and that is saying a heap, when it is stated, as a matter of fact, that every man in the State, butcher and banker, preacher and teacher, farmer and lawyer, is a politician, whatever else he calls himself.

Saved from the Alliance.

"Maj. Simpson saved a part of the Republican State ticket last fall from the maw of the greedy Alliance.

"'Bishop' Perkins of the Third District wants the place. He looks like his first name, and I do not think the gang will induce Gov. Humphrey to appoint him, though the Governor might pave his own way to Congress, as they live in the same district.

"I am surprised," continued the speaker from Topeka, or very near the Capital City, "Cy Leland of Troy, Doniphan County, now United States Collector of Internal Revenue, is not in the race. He, I understand, is supporting ex-Congressman Merrill of Hiawatha in the First District, and then there is Jay Ralph Barton of Salina in the Fifth District, who is another candidate. Barton is comparatively a young man—'the young man eloquent' of Kansas. But, as old Jim Legate of Leavenworth once said, when somebody asked him, 'Did you ever see a bigger fool than Whoopla Tomlinson?' (the one Democratic editor in Kansas at the time). 'Well, well,' reflectingly said Mr. Legate, 'did—did you ever see my egotistical young friend from Salina, Jay Ralph Barton?'

"Apart, however, from all estimates and talk but speculating only on my own part, I predict that Maj. Hudson will get Gov. Humphrey's appointment, but that he will only hold it for the appointive term, as have all appointed Senators—Judge Crozer, Ed Ross, and the rest—and that George R. Peck will be elected by the next Legislature. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad company, which practically owns Kansas, will see to that."

WAITING FOR THE DECISION.

New York Republicans Hope the Court of Appeals Will Be with Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Democrats are in a flurry. They do not know exactly where they stand or which way to move tonight. The Republicans have guarded every avenue, excepting the extraordinary special term designated by Gov. Hill to be held by Justice Mayham tomorrow. The Republicans look for much mischief from this special term, and the issuance of blind orders. It is rumored tonight that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the disputed election cases will be in favor of the Republicans and this theory seems plausible in the light of the actions of the Democrats. Another story is abroad that the Court of Appeals, which is composed of five Democrats and two Republicans, stands three and three on the disputed cases, with one Judge on the fence. The three who are said to be in favor of affirmance are Finch, Andrews, and Gray, with Judge Peckham undecided. The two first named are Republicans. In some channels it was said tonight that the State Board of Canvassers would be served immediately with certain orders tomorrow, while others would be delayed in transmission. This would allow them to go on and canvass the votes favorable to the Democrats, and after they had adjourned the other orders would make their appearance.

Florida's New Treasurer.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 28.—Gov. Fleming today appointed Edward J. Tracy State Treasurer, vice Francis J. Pond, who is dead. Tracy has been the Governor's Private Secretary since 1889. He is a native of Cuba, but was educated at St. Augustine.

Jones on His Journey.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A. M. Jones was in the city today sounding the Republicans on his candidacy for the Governorship. He found the politicians noncommittal and waiting which way to jump.

BRUTAL MURDER IN THE NATION.

A Young Man Kills His Two Companions and Steals Their Team.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The brutal assassination of two men on Thursday night near Wilburtton, Choctaw Nation, was developed yesterday by the arrest of George L. Longley at South McAlester, I. T. Three men traveling in a wagon were seen Thursday evening going into camp near Wilburton. The next day two stock hunters found the bodies of two dead men near the camp, their faces horribly mutilated. The wagon was followed and the arrest of Longley while trying to sell the wagon and team on the streets of South McAlester resulted. Longley was jailed here today. He refuses to talk except in the most insolent manner and no material answer can be gotten from him, except that he formerly lived in Washington County, Ark., and was raised in Missouri. He is 22 years old and apparently one of the worst cases ever brought to this court.

FROM EXCESSIVE CIGARETTE SMOKING.

Death of a Milwaukee Young Man from Heart Failure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Heart-failure resulting from excessive cigarette smoking is assigned by the Coroner as the cause of the death of Frank Riddell, aged 25 years, who was found dead this morning in his room at the home of his parents, No. 548 Milwaukee street. Young Riddell had been ill at home for two days, but continued the use of cigarettes, the odor of which was still plainly discernible in his room when the Coroner visited the house this morning. He was a son of A. T. Riddell, the former owner of the Milwaukee Bridge and Iron Works, and the young man had been superintendent of construction for his father. More recently he held a similar position with the Cleveland Bridge Works.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A FARMER'S WIFE.

Falling in a Faint She Strikes a Hot Stove and Is Fatally Burned.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—This morning while Mrs. Frank Gerrett, wife of a farmer of Johnson County, was superintending the household cares she was seized with a fit to which she had been subjected, and, falling on the hot kitchen stove, was horribly burned about the hands, face, and head before she could be removed. The stove was almost knocked down by the poor woman's struggles. Death relieved her sufferings this afternoon.

INDIANS GO OUT ON THE WARPATH.

They Are Rather Tame Red Men, However, and Are Probably Only Drunk.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Wiswell left this evening for the Stockbridge Indian Reservation in response to a telegram stating that the Indians there were rioting. No further particulars were contained in the dispatch to the Marshal. The Stockbridges are located on the east shore of Lake Winnebago and number 300. They have abandoned their tribal relations.

NATIONAL BANKS OF CHICAGO.

Their Financial Status Unusually Good as Shown by Recent Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—According to the latest bank statement made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the twenty-one national banks in Chicago their financial status is unusually good. The individual deposits aggregated $65,333,500, and the reserve held was 31.53 per cent.

DEFIES THE FACULTY.

ORDERS DON'T AFFECT A LAKE FOREST COLLEGE ENGINEER.

President Roberts Tells Him to Keep the Steam Turned On in the College Dormitories During Vacation—He Promptly Turns It Off from Most of the Floors—Students Sleeping in a Class-Room—They Are Locked Out, but Crawl Over the Transom.

There was a grave man ycleped Frye,
Who was learned, profound, and eke flye.
Quoth he with a leer:
"I am now Engineer,
But for President I think I'll try."

Half a dozen students of Lake Forest University sang this ballad to an old college air in one of the recitation-rooms of the college last night. The individual thus immortalized is the unpopular engineer of the college building.

The Christmas vacation at Lake Forest began last Wednesday. During the term ninety students roomed in the college building, but most of them went home for the holidays. The half dozen gathered in the recitation-room embraced those who remained. An inscription on the blackboard indicated the use to which the room was being put for the time being, even if three or four mattresses and

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

several pairs of blankets at one end of the room made any explanation necessary. The inscription read as follows:

Hotel register. Hotel Frye. Proprietors: Wilson, '92; Grove, '93, and Hopkins, '93, Dec. 27, 1891. F. M. Skinner, L. 52; C. W. Irwin, S. 46.

Five guests were registered yesterday, and the entry "paid" opposite each name showed that business was prosperous. The three proprietors occupied the room Sunday night, and were preparing to make a night of it last evening.

Another blackboard bore the words:

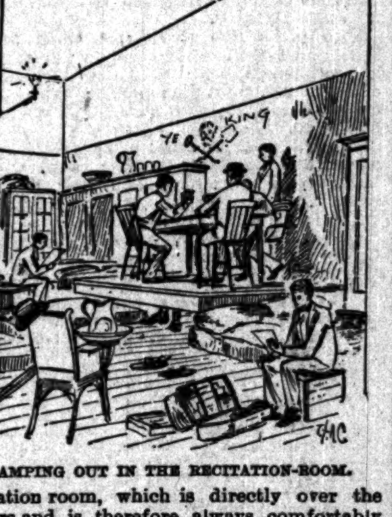
We don't have fun. O, no!

Appearances indicate that they did. Yet these students were not there for revelry—they came there to sleep. There had been a lockout in the college and they were the victims. How did it come about? The engineer. He had turned off all the steam from the upper part of the building, making the rooms of the students untenantable. This he had done, the boys say, after President Roberts had told them the steam might be kept turned on all through vacation.

The Grievance.

The boys gave a doleful account of their grievances against Engineer Frye. "He might just as well have left the steam on through vacation without costing the college anything," said one, "for it is necessary to keep up steam anyway to supply the President's house and the academia or boarding-house of the preparatory school. The President said he might, but he said he had to make some repairs and wanted the building locked. The President does just as Frye says about everything, so he had his own way. The rooms got to be too cold to study in and were uncomfortable to sleep in. The President told those who appealed to him that they could move into the academia boarding-house. One or two did, but the rest not liking to pay for lodging there decided to remain in the college dormitories."

The boys then made up their minds to hold forcible possession. As their own rooms were cold they borrowed the keys of Prof. Halsey's



CAMPING OUT IN THE RECITATION-ROOM.

recitation room, which is directly over the boilers and is therefore always comfortably warm, and took their mattresses and bedding in there.

The engineer has made no repairs, the boys say, but has allowed the steam to be turned off the laboratories, allowing the fluids to freeze up and causing considerable damage. He did not discover that the boys were still in the building until Sunday. Then he waited until they were absent at supper and promptly locked all the doors. The boys crawled in through a window and unbolted the door from the inside. They still hold the fort.

Last night the outer doors were open and the boys were talking of carrying the big front door down to the ravine, half a dozen rods distant, and throwing it in. They were also discussing the question of hanging Frye in effigy.

There is no doubt that the engineer is more unpopular among the students than any man connected with the institution. The college paper, the *Stentor*, has devoted columns to "the Senator," as he is sometimes called.

"Frye thinks himself a person of the greatest consequence," said a student. "He drives about town in an old-fashioned buckboard, and if he ever speaks to a student it is a great condescension. He is extremely ignorant and does not speak the English language correctly. Whenever a number of the boys meet him they stand in a row and uncover their heads in mock humility as he passes. That breaks him all up. He is saying what 'me and Doc' did, the abbreviated title being applied to the President, Dr. Roberts.

"The *Stentor* lately said of Frye: 'Prof. Frye offers as an elective next term a course in engineering. . . . The professor is engaged at present in writing a book on 'How I Run the Place.'

How the Engineer "Runs Things."

"This shows the general feeling that the engineer comes pretty near running things his own way. He makes lots of blunders, but the President and some of the trustees back him up in everything. Thanksgiving vacation he let the steam run down in the old physical laboratory and caused considerable damage from a freeze-up. When the new physical laboratory was to be built Frye had the specifications, but lost them, and undertook to build the laboratory on his own plans. Among other things the specifications called for brass nails, Frye used iron and covered up the heads with putty. The laboratory has been so badly built under his directions that the Professor of Physics has refused to accept it, and it will cost $1,500 to make the necessary alterations.

"Frye has no accommodation about him at all. The college library was always kept open vacations till last summer, many of the towns-people having life memberships in it. Last summer Frye changed the locks so that even the faculty couldn't have access to it. Finally Prof. Thomas procured an order on Frye from Charles B. Farwell to make a duplicate key so that the professor could have the use of the library.

"In every possible way Frye makes himself obnoxious to the students. In fixing up the baseball grounds he left all the stumps and stones and made the field sloping. The grand-stand he had built, in spite of protests, facing the south, because if it was as it should be, he said, it would shut out the view from his house."

It is obvious that the students consider Frye their mortal and irreconcilable foe. They say they have talked and written about him in their paper, but it does no good. "We have done enough talking," said one of them, "and now we ought to do something. We ought to take him out, give him a coat of tar and feathers, and ride him on a rail out of town. It is of no use to appeal to those in authority, for he has a mighty big pull. The President lets him run things and there is some reason for his telling about what 'me and Doc' have done. There is hardly a member of the faculty that likes him, though they wouldn't say so publicly for fear that it would hurt the college in some way. Let Frye beware. If the students do not tar and feather him they are determined to make life a burden for him until he leaves the institution or mends his ways."

BULLETIN OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

DEC. 29, 1891.

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Sensation in the Ohio Contest.
A College Engineer Defies the Faculty.
Big Keeley Institute for Chicago.
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5 France Wants Satisfaction of Bulgaria.
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6 Proceedings of the City Council.
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Failures Throughout the Country.
7 Result of the Lumpy-Jaw Inquiry.
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8 Liquor May Be Sold at the Fair.
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9 The Reciprocity Proclamation Drafted.
Wisconsin Teachers' Association.
Heavy Shipments Eastward.
Society to Abate the Smoke Nuisance Formed
10 Pacific Railway Creditors Answered.

HE TOOK IN THE TRUSTING FARMERS.

Antics of a Missouri Insurance Agent Who Claimed Some Chicago Connections.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A warrant was received here today for the arrest of C. L. Wilson, a local insurance agent, on the charge of swindling Andrew County farmers out of various sums of money. Wilson was indicted by the grand jury at the last term of the Andrew County Court, at which time several of his victims made affidavit that he had represented himself as being an agent of the Home Insurance company of Chicago and had written scores of policies for farmers, collecting the money for the same and telling the farmers that their policies would be sent to them later on. As he offered to insure anything the farmer possessed at a rate that no other company could touch, he did a land-office business until one of his victims becoming suspicious at the non-arrival of his policy wrote to the office at Chicago and received a reply to the effect that there was no such man in the employ of the Home company. By some means Wilson learned that a warrant had been issued and fled before he could be arrested.

ARREST OF A LEADING M'COOK LAWYER.

J. Byron Jennings of That Place Charged with an Old Crime.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—News has just been received of the arrest in Texas of J. Byron Jennings, a leading lawyer of McCook, on the charge of embezzlement, alleged to have been committed about eleven years ago in Hunt County, Texas. Mr. Jennings was at that time County Attorney of Hunt County, and managed, it is said, to get away with several thousand dollars of county funds. He has been a resident of McCook for several years, and was one of the prominent attorneys of the county, being at one time a candidate for County Attorney of Red Willow County. It is said that Jennings left a wife and child in Texas at the time the crime was committed, although he has another family living in McCook. An officer who had located him at McCook was here waiting for requisition papers from the Governor of Texas. When Jennings left for a visit to his mother in that State the Sheriff was telegraphed and he was arrested on crossing the line into Texas. The news of his arrest caused considerable excitement here.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A dog went mad at Texarkana, Ark., yesterday and bit three persons before it was killed.

Emmet Freeland of Normal, Ill., was killed at Bloomington, yesterday, being thrown from a vehicle by a runaway team.

In taking out a pump at Elvina Mine, Butte, Mont., Michael Blake fell to the bottom, a distance of 150 feet, and was instantly killed.

Fire burned the interior of a cabin occupied by negroes at Shelbyville, Tenn., yesterday. Two small children locked up in the house were burned.

Diphtheria has broken out at Kittanning, Pa. Over a dozen cases of a malignant type have been reported and the residents are badly frightened. The schools have been closed on account of the epidemic.

A shipwrecked crew, thought to be the men of a French lugger, are cast away on Bird Rocks in the gulf, near Quebec. The lugger is said to have carried a cargo of proof-spirits, which it was intended to run ashore.

George M. Nycely, fireman on the Chicago limited, was instantly killed at Lilly, Pa., yesterday morning. He was leaning out of the cab window when he was struck by the mail crane and his neck was broken and his skull crushed.

The British steamer Southgate arrived in New York yesterday from Alexandria, Egypt, with 4,900 bales of Egyptian cotton. This is the first large importation. It is considered superior to the American cotton and will be mixed with it.

Angello Petrillo, a murderer under sentence of death, made an attempt to commit suicide in the New Haven, Conn., county jail last night. He hanged himself to his cell door but was cut down half a minute after. This is the second attempt made on his life.

An unknown negro visited John J. Kirby's house at Queenstown, Md., Sunday night for the purpose of robbery. During an encounter Kirby killed the negro by knocking him down with a gun. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

LAST EDITION.

DR. KEELEY'S PLANS.

He Proposes to Build an Institute Near Chicago.

HE WILL EXPEND $600,000.

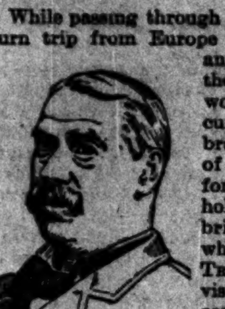
An Offer Made to Purchase the Washingtonian Home.

FOR RICH AND POOR ALIKE.

The Latter He Would Have Treated at the "Home."

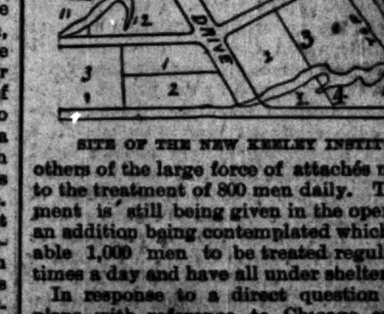
WHAT IS SAID OF THE SCHEME.

While passing through Chicago on his return trip from Europe Dr. Leslie E. Keeley announced that before the close of the year he would take steps to secure for this city a branch establishment of the Dwight Institute for the cure of alcoholic and opium inebriates. To find out what his plans were a TRIBUNE representative visited Dwight, and discovered that arrangements were under way involving changes of large magnitude and of a character to be of interest not only to the unfortunate victims of the drink disease but to the public at large.



DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY.

Dr. Keeley was found in his private room in the new office building of the company, which was occupied for the first time Saturday. The building is a notable one for the little Town of Dwight and would not be an insignificant structure in a large city. In it are accommodated the staff of physicians, the clerks, typewriters, laboratory assistants, and



SITE OF THE NEW KEELEY INSTITUTE.

others of the large force of attachés necessary to the treatment of 800 men daily. The treatment is still being given in the opera-house, an addition being contemplated which will enable 1,000 men to be treated regularly four times a day and have all under shelter.

In response to a direct question as to his plans with reference to Chicago and Cook County, Dr. Keeley said:

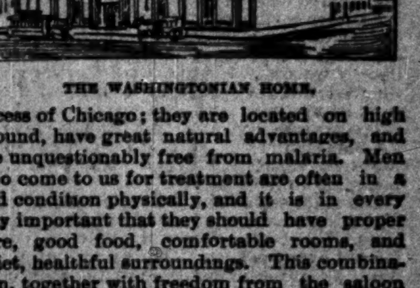
"I have just signed the papers for the purchase of thirty acres of ground from the Hon. J. B. Hobbs. The tract in question is on the bluffs overlooking the lake, and is at the north end of the Village of Glencoe, just within the limits of Cook County. The price paid was $2,000 an acre, or $60,000 in all. The land now is almost a forest, cut by deep and beautiful ravines, and lies between the Sheridan drive and Lake Michigan."

"How do you propose to utilize this purchase?"

For a Permanent Institute.

"It is my present intention to build up there the permanent Keeley institute of the world. This will of course take considerable time. We shall have to put in gas, water, and sewers. Of course no plans have been formulated, as the purchase has just been consummated, but I can give you an outline of the present intentions of myself and my associates. The scheme is to erect all the necessary buildings for the conduct of the business—laboratories, treatment halls, residences for the medical staff, and one or more hotels.

"Here in Dwight I have made my home, and here I pursued my studies to a successful conclusion, so that I am loath to move, but I see that something must be done towards a permanent institution on a large scale. The cost will be in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. It will take much time and a large amount of money, but if my life is spared I hope to have a place where the unfortunates of this section of the country may receive proper attention. We are now turning away patients daily, and I am anxious to accommodate all who wish to become cured of the disease which has troubled them. To carry out our plans it seems best to locate in Chicago or its suburbs. Highland Park and Glencoe are within easy



THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

access of Chicago; they are located on high ground, have great natural advantages, and are unquestionably free from malaria. Men who come to us for treatment are often in a bad condition physically, and it is in every way important that they should have proper care, good food, comfortable rooms, and quiet, healthful surroundings. This combination, together with freedom from the saloon influence, seems to exist on the north shore. We have bought the property, and unless something should arise to alter our plans materially, Cook County will have the central and chief institution under my direction."

"What will you do in the meantime?"

"That is what I wish to explain, so that there shall be no misunderstanding. Many of my warm friends in Chicago have urged upon me the desirability of establishing an institute there at once. We are looking over the ground now, and have several places in view. As soon as we find a place, which will be within a short time, we will open up a branch institute, so arranged that a certain number of patients may board in the building, while others may live outside and attend at the regular hours for treatment."

"Do you apprehend any danger or interruption to the course of treatment from the proximity of saloons?"

"That will make but little difference. The new patients, especially if they come to us intoxicated, will need a little watching. After the treatment is once fairly begun they will keep out of the saloons of their own accord."

Will Not Abandon Dwight.

"What is to become of the Dwight establishment?"

"That will remain substantially as at pres-

ent. It will be some time before the large institution near Highland Park will be ready for business. Until then we shall probably conduct the Chicago office as a branch, retaining the headquarters at Dwight. In any event the institute at Dwight has grown to such proportions that it cannot profitably be abandoned, and we expect to do business there about on the same lines in the future."

The conversation then turned to the many rivals who have sprung up and the clamor which has been made on the subject of giving the formula for the remedy to the public, when Dr. Keeley said, after a few moments' of deliberation:

"I am very glad this subject has been mentioned, for I desire to set myself right before the world at large, and am happy to do it through THE TRIBUNE, which was the first paper to publish my discovery to the world, without money and without price.

"Now as to the formula. I can honestly say that if I believed my remedy would be made in all its purity, handled only by the educated members of the medical profession, and administered in the proper way, I would most cheerfully throw it open to the world. The fact of the matter is, however, that my cure is the result of a system, and cannot be accomplished by the simple administration of a sovereign remedy. It involves the intelligent use of powerful drugs, gradations to suit the physical condition of particular patients, changes in the immediate agents employed at different stages of the cure, and an exact knowledge of the pathological conditions of drunkenness and their results. My system—for it is a system—would be a total failure in the hands of the ignorant, and even intelligent members of the profession who had not made a personal study of the disease of inebriety would fail as often as they succeeded. The result would be to discredit me and my discovery, dishearten the drinking man, and by the constant failures absolutely destroy the results of my years of toil and study.

"There is one thing I wish to impress on my friends. The rates at Dwight are $25 per week. This includes four personal visits each day of each patient and the supplying of all the medicines, besides care of patients when any other disease appears. Now, see what that means. It is twenty-eight visits and the medicines thrown in for $25. How many reputable physicians would treat a patient at an office, supply the medicine, and control a noisy or collapsed patient for less than $1 per visit? I would not do it alone and I can do it now simply because we are treating men by thousands and hence can arrange matters to do things in a wholesale way. If I should throw open my formula to the world it would not cheapen the cure to the patient one cent. Reputable physicians would charge their regular rates, disreputable physicians would charge less in money, but by their dishonest practices would rob the poor drinking man of the thing dearest to him in this world—the chance of complete reform."

Offers to Buy the Washingtonian Home.

"Are the rich, then, to get the only benefit from your discovery? Are the poor devils whose drinking has cost them money, home, and friends to have no hope of a better life to come?"

Dr. Keeley hesitated a moment or two and then in his impulsive manner said:

"I am glad you asked that question, for now through THE TRIBUNE I am able to make a proposition I have in mind for the poor and the degraded drinking-men of Chicago. I will agree to purchase the Washingtonian Home at West Madison street and Ogden avenue at a valuation to be agreed upon by any fair board of appraisers. I will take off their hands the contract now existing between that institution and the City of Chicago. I will then agree to receive the poor men committed to the institution by the proper magistrates and give them the same treatment received by the wealthiest man in the world. I make this proposition simply to show that I am in earnest in this thing. I have no desire to antagonize the present management of the Washingtonian Home in any way. I know that they are in earnest in attempting to reform men. I believe that they are absolutely mistaken in their methods. They do nothing and can do nothing to remove this disease. By kindly talk and helping the morals of men they can induce many to abstain from liquor for a greater or less period of time. No kindness, no firmness, no prison bars, no chapel services will remove the disease. The man may not drink, but the desire will be with him day and night.

"I understand that the Washingtonian Home is in the hands of a benevolent corporation and that it has a semi-public character. As soon as I can find out the proper persons to whom to make this proposition I will do it in a regular and proper manner. I broach the subject now simply in answer to your question of whether I propose to let the poor drinking man remain in the gutter. I stand ready today to do all that the Washingtonian Home does, and in addition to give every inmate the benefit of a full and complete course of treatment by the chloride of gold. I do not issue this as a challenge to the gentlemen of the Washingtonian Home, but simply to show to the world at large that I am not selfish in withholding my secret and that I am acting according to what I believe to be for the best interests of the drinking men of the world."

Dr. Keeley passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to Detroit, where he is to open a branch institute tonight.

SITE OF THE NEW SANITARIUM.

Description of the Tract of Land Purchased by Dr. Keeley.

The tract purchased by Dr. Keeley includes thirty acres, lies eighteen miles north of Chicago, and is in Sec. 6, Town 42, Range 12. It is bounded on the north by the Lake County line, on the east for its entire length by Lake Michigan, on the west by the Sheridan road, and on the south by the Glencoe village line.

It was long known as the "Blodgett tract" and was purchased from Judge Blodgett by J. B. Hobbs, who sells it to Dr. Keeley. It is one of the most romantic and beautifully-located pieces of land in the county. Along the lake line the bluffs rise 100 feet above the water level. Near the northeast corner a great ravine, eighty feet deep, cuts into the tract from the lake. It is heavily wooded by a variety of timber on either side, and the northern side is carpeted with the rarest wild flowers in the summer time. At the point where this ravine runs under the Sheridan road bridge it is twenty-five feet deep.

Another ravine, eighty feet deep at the lake and shallowing more rapidly, runs in near the southeast corner of the tract. This, too, is heavily wooded. Many old pines tower above the wild flowers which in the floral season deck its northern bank.

The tract averages 700 feet from the lake to the Sheridan road. The road is completed in the best style, making a fine west side boundary to the tract.

The land, aside from the two ravines, stands high and rolling, and is dotted by clumps of trees. From any point of it the view is clear far out over the lake. The Village of Glencoe lies eight minutes' drive to the southward and a half-mile west of Sheridan drive runs the Northwestern railway.

Due west of the central point of the tract the Northwestern people will build a handsome stone depot. In this they will be aided by Dr. Keeley and J. B. Hobbs, who owns the land lying between the Keeley tract and the railway line. This, it is said, will be as fine a depot as there is along the tracks of this great road.

Dr. Keeley was delighted with the tract. As he glanced over it he compared it favorably to some of the most romantic spots in Scotland, which he has recently visited.

It was stated yesterday by a man in position to know that Dr. Keeley would expend $600,000 in placing the spot in shape for the opening of his sanitarium.

TREATMENT GIVEN AT THE HOME.

Description of It Given by a Man Who Has Been Through It.

The following description of the course of treatment at the Washingtonian Home is given by one of the many men who have been there:

For the cure of inebriety at the Washingtonian Home the officials depend on the "moral," as Supt. Wilkins puts it. Still there is physical treatment, or maybe it might better be called a lack of physical treatment, that is decidedly heroic. In his lecture at the Auditorium Dr. Keeley said:

"Give me a man who is drunk and I will sober him in twenty minutes."

The Washingtonian Home authorities do not make a boast of it, but it is a fact nevertheless that a man stops drinking liquor in less than a minute after he becomes an inmate of the home. He is not deprived of a desire for strong drink by any means. He simply cannot secure a supply and he becomes a teetotaler—a very nervous one.

Emblazoned on a card, which hangs in the chapel of the home, are the words: "Boys, don't drink and you won't get drunk." This embodies the whole idea of the system of cure in vogue at the home so far as the physical man goes.

In detail the system is about as follows: The patient is received into the home. If he is sufficiently sober to answer questions—few men enter while sober, save those nervous wrecks who come from the police stations in patrol-wagons—the applicant tells his age, place of birth, occupation, general habits, the habits of his ancestors, and other conundrums that are irritating to a man who is accompanied by what he soon learns to call a "jag." This preliminary over, he is invited to accompany Dr. A. F. Smith, the hospital steward, to his room. The doctor opens an innocent looking door, and with the patient passes into the hospital, or as it is known to the inmates "Bromide Hall." The doctor takes away the patient's hat, coat, and any valuables he has, and then searches him for any contraband goods, such as liquor, morphine, cigarettes, or cigars.

"I'll be back with a drink for you soon," the doctor says with a smile.

The patient, unless he is a repeater—there are always repeaters in Bromide Hall—smacks his lips in anticipation of that drink, and joins groups of men who are loitering about in the hall or in the adjoining rooms. He feels all right. The man under the influence of liquor generally imagines that he owns a share of the earth. He amuses his new acquaintances with yarns of his last spree, meanwhile expecting that drink. His "load dies out" and no drink comes. He expresses a profane contempt for the doctor's delay, his nerves go to pieces, and he is soon everything but the jolly fellow he was when the door first closed on him. Finally the doctor comes with a drink. It is only a solution of bromide, but the patient swallows it eagerly, and if he is philosophical swallows his disappointment at the same gulp.

Bromide and Chloral.

Three or four times a day each patient receives a dose of bromide and at bed time is given a solution of chloral to induce sleep. There is no tapering off in Bromide Hall. Whisky is absolutely tabooed. Thousands of men have been imprisoned in Bromide Hall who would have pledged their souls to an eternal hell for a single drink of whisky. Let "pictures" appear on the walls; let the "Brooklyn boys" torment the patient, no whisky will be given him to save his nerves. So rigidly is the rule against whisky enforced that men are allowed to writhe in the horrors of delirium tremens when attacks might be warded off by the use of whisky. It is a tradition in the "hall" that Joe Emmet, the actor, one offered an attendant $1,000 in cash to smuggle in a single drink of whisky. On but two occasions have patients succeeded in getting any of the stuff into the hall.

It is safe to say that 70 per cent of the patients in Bromide Hall suffer during the three days and three nights they are imprisoned there from either "pictures" or "snakes," as the mild and extreme forms of delirium tremens are known. All of which is harrowing and shocking to the nerves of those who are over the worst of the process of recovering from a debauch. In the mild cases the victim must simply "sweat it out." In extreme cases he is treated to a padded cell and a straight jacket.

Meals are served three times a day in a dining-room attached to the hall. For breakfast the bill of fare consists of beef tea, crackers, and coffee or tea. For dinner there is the same bill, and that for supper is not different. Pay patients at $10 a week and police patients, or the city's guests, are treated the same, although for $15 a week a private room and regular meals may be had.

The meals, the bromide cocktails, and the chloral night caps, with rest and sleep, fill out the treatment for inebriety in the hospital. At the end of seventy-two hours of agony, which cannot be imagined unless experienced, the average man is considered sober. He generally is, too, and, unless his case was an unusually severe one, beef tea has palled on him and he has an appetite that could hold its own at a barbecue. The treatment has been heroic and effective. Smoking is not permitted in the hospital, but tobacco chewing is carried on to excess.

Given a Room.

The patient is released from Bromide Hall and escorted to the office, where he is assigned to a room. Thereafter life is much the same as life in a hotel, save that a man's habits are regulated by a bell handled by one of the officials. At 5:30 every morning that bell arouses all the inmates, who are required to be in the chapel at 6 o'clock. There they sing a hymn from gospel songs, listen to a chapter from the scriptures, and are led in prayer by the venerable Superintendent, whose kindly wife presides at the organ during the singing. After the services all the patients pass by and shake hands with the Superintendent and Mrs. Wilkin.

That is the beginning of the day's work in the "moral." Breakfast is at 6:30 and patients are then at liberty to do as they please until 7:30, when they go to the lectures by the Superintendent. None are permitted to leave the building or grounds, save with a monitor, until they have been inmates for fourteen days.

In his lectures Supt. Wilkins speaks first on the emotions and desires, and preaches the beauty of the standard of right, departure from which means sin and misery. He explains why men drink, and tells the moral means to be taken to avoid drink. He tells the effects of whisky and narcotics on the moral nature, and exhibits their effect on the physical nature by an exhibition of diseased organs taken from victims of drink. These are all preserved in alcohol—about the only alcohol to be found about the place. There is not even brandy in the mince pie that forms part of the home's Christmas dinners.

Each lecture lasts about an hour, and then the patients are free to roam about the buildings and meager grounds all day. Dinner is at 12:15 and supper at 6 o'clock. At 9:45 the bed bell rings and the gas is turned off all over the building, forcing the inmates to find occupation in sleep. Regular meals and regular hours build the inmates up; examples of the effects of liquor are sufficiently numerous; recollections of personal suffering in Bromide Hall are lasting; the lectures have their effect; good horse sense comes to a man, and ninety-nine out of every 100 of the inmates leave the Home after a month of this kind of life resolved to obey the injunction and reap the reward embraced in the motto on the wall which says: "Boys, don't drink and you won't get drunk!"

Several nights during the week temperance societies which inmates are solicited to join meet in the Home, and every Sunday night there are experience meetings, at which brothers fresh from Bromide Hall and brothers who have been out in the world fighting "the dragon rum" tell of their bitter experiences, the sweets of sobriety, and anew abjure forever the stuff that "stingeth like an adder," each and all attributing their new estate of sobriety and happiness to the moral cure.

DO NOT THINK THEY CAN SELL.

Washingtonian Home Officials Talk of Dr. Keeley's Proposition.

Several officials of the Washingtonian Home were seen in regard to the proposition of Dr. Keeley to buy the institution and they are in doubt as to whether they had legal authority to sell even if they desired to do so. Personally they were well satisfied with the work the home was doing and could see no advantage in making a change. At one of the meetings of the directory the advisability of adopting Dr. Keeley's treatment was discussed, but it was decided not to make a change.

"I have heard nothing of Dr. Keeley's proposition," said T. M. Comprost, one of the directors, "and if he should make a proposition to buy the home I doubt if it would meet with the approval of the management. Besides, it is my opinion when Dr. Keeley came to buy the home with all its immunities vested by the act of the Legislature he would back out. The risk would be too great to take for a paying investment.

"I am not a lawyer, so couldn't say authoritatively as to our right to sell. It was incorporated for a certain purpose and I don't see how we could sell it to be conducted by private individuals as a money-making scheme. It is not a stock company but an association, and pays no dividends. Whatever is left over and above the running expenses is used in improving the home. By an act of the Legislature we originally received 10 per cent of the saloon license fees. But when the license was raised the act was changed so that we get $20,000 a year of that money. The amount thus received is more than expended on the patients sent to the home by the courts. And such patients are the most undesirable, as many of them are sent against their will and in some instances without the desire to reform.

"Another thing that would prevent the selling of the home is that several legacies have been left to the home, and if we should sell this money would revert to the heirs of the persons who left it. We might sell the property held by the home on West Madison street and move the institution farther from the business part of the city. In fact I think this will be done eventually.

Permanent Cures.

"I could not say as to the per cent of the patients who leave the institution permanently cured. We can't determine very well, as so many of those discharged are never heard from again. Last year we treated nearly 1,500 patients. I do not think for the purpose that a better institution could be planned, and when it succeeds in arranging for providing work for destitute patients it will, in my mind, be perfect."

J. L. Whitlock, a member of the Committee on Admissions and Discharges, said that he had not heard of Dr. Keeley's proposition. He did not believe the directors could sell the institution if they desired. It was a sort of eleemosynary institution, incorporated under an act of the Legislature, and could not be sold without the sanction of the body which created it.

"It is in no sense a stock company," he continued; "at least I hold none of the stock if any exists, and it pays no dividends. The surplus is used in improving the home. The property owned is valuable, but I wouldn't undertake to put a price upon it. I have worked there for a number of years just for the good there is in it. To my notion it is the most valuable institution for aiding inebriates to reform in existence. We are seeking the same end that Dr. Keeley is, but in a different manner. If both are doing good, let both exist. There is room for both. By an act of the Legislature we receive $20,000 a year from the saloon licenses.

"I don't think the outside world realizes the amount of good the home is doing. In the twenty-five years the home has been in existence I think the number of patients cured will amount to about 50 per cent of all who have been treated."

Daniel Wilkins, Superintendent of the home, said that in the twenty-five years the home had been open not over one-fourth of the patients ever came back for a second course of treatment.

"I have heard nothing of Dr. Keeley's proposition," he went on, "but do not think the board would entertain it. We feel that we are doing a great and good work and do not see what benefits could be obtained by selling out. We reunite from one to six families a week, and have done so right along since the home opened. As to how long the reunions lasted is a matter I cannot answer, as I have no means of knowing.

Cannot Give Names.

"We can't go out and give the names of the patients, as our course is to screen the patients from the public. If we were permitted we could give the names of some of the prominent men of the country of all professions. At one time we had eight doctors, five lawyers, four clergymen, two editors, and three reporters. But we can't give names. We are pledged to secrecy. As to the number of men we reform, it is a question difficult to answer. When this is asked another should follow, and that is, What does this word 'reform' mean as used in the question? If it means total abstinence to the end of life, then of course it cannot be answered until settled by death. But if it is asked as applied to reformation in other things it can be answered in the affirmative. It is not strange that we hear almost every day this question asked. The reformation of inebriates is very different from any other reformatory work. The man conquered by the narcotics when he leaves the reformatory is not proud of having been a drunkard and does not herald that fact to the world. He prefers to keep it to himself. Hence, as a rule, he is known as such only by a very few interested friends or relatives. Many of our patients have been sober for years. When our patients leave they despise liquor just as Dr. Keeley's patients do. But time alone can tell if it is a permanent cure."

According to the annual report of the Board of Managers 1,496 patients were treated at the home in the year 1890. Of these 216 were constant drinkers and eighty-five inherited the habit. The average daily attendance was 86¼, and the average number of days a patient remained in the home was 20¾. Of the total number 644 had the delirium tremens before coming to the home and 127 while there. Nine died while at the home and sixteen went insane. There were 628 single men, 793 married, and seventy-five widowers. Eighty different departments of business were represented. The total number of foreign born patients was 628, and the number residing in Chicago was 1,369. The total disbursements amounted to $50,830.93, while the receipts were $56,969.71.

The officers of the home are as follows:

A. G. Warner, D. H. Roe, Mrs. George Sherwood, M. J. Fitch, Mrs. A. Wygant, H. H. Aldrich, Isaac W. McCasky, Willard Woodward, E. R. Bowen, E. J. Harkness, Dr. Samuel Willard, S. A. Scribner, Mrs. Brice A. Miller, Mrs. James Frake.

MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE CITY.

Provision Made by the State Legislature and the Common Council.

Every year the Council appropriation bill contains an item providing for an appropriation for the Washingtonian Home in accordance with an act of the Legislature passed in 1867 and amended in 1883. No amount is named, but the city always turns over to the home $20,000 in four quarterly installments. The original law provided that 10 per cent of the income from saloon licenses should be turned over to the home, but when the saloon licenses were increased the law was limited so that the amount to be given the home could not exceed $20,000.

Two years ago there was some talk at Springfield of amending the law again. Some of the Chicago members of the Cook County delegation thought the amount given by the city was too large and wanted it cut down to $10,000. They also thought the management of the home should be required to make a report to the City Controller to show what becomes of the money and how it is expended.

The law is as follows:

Any person sentenced by the authorities of the City of Chicago to the bridewell or house of correction for intemperance, drunkenness, or for any misdemeanor caused thereby, may, with the consent of the proper officers of said home, be received and detained as an inmate of said home in lieu of the bridewell or house of correction until the expiration of such sentence; and when any such person has been committed to the city bridewell or house of correction for any such misdemeanor caused by intoxication, or for drunkenness, any Justice of the Police Court may, with the consent aforesaid, upon application cause him to be transferred to the said Washingtonian Home for the unexpired term of his sentence.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the County of Cook and the Treasurer of the City of Chicago, or the officers of either into whose hands the same may come or be paid, to pay over to said corporation in quarterly installments for the support and maintenance of said institution 10 per cent of all moneys received for all licenses granted by authority of said county or city for the right or privilege to vend or sell spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquor within the said County of Cook and City of Chicago; provided that in no case shall the sum so paid out of the treasury of the City of Chicago for or during any year exceed the sum of $20,000, and the Treasurer of the City of Chicago shall not, during or for any year, pay out of the moneys so received by him for licenses as aforesaid to said corporation a sum exceeding $20,000.

All the property at any time owned by said corporation should be exempt from taxation.

IT WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT.

Bichloride of Gold Club Tendered McVicker's Theater for a Matinee.

The Bichloride of Gold club held a meeting last night and discussed various propositions for advancing the interests of the organization and ways by which every graduate of Dwight living in Chicago may be gathered into the club.

The talking was of a general character entirely and no definite proposition was adopted, except a resolution instructing the President to adopt such measures as he deemed best for an entertainment to be given soon at McVicker's Theater. It was stated that Mr. McVicker would give his theater free for a matinee and that a new play by a Chicago woman would be presented by members of the "Shenandoah" company after its return here.

Fatally Whipped His Child.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28.—Charles Kimball seriously and probably fatally whipped his 3-year-old child last night. The child was disrobed and put in a tub of ice-cold water and allowed to remain some time, and the father then took it out and thrashed it with a heavy leather strap, cutting its body in a horrible manner.

Massachusetts Cattle Quarantined.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 28.—The Maine Cattle Commissioners tonight posted a quarantine against Massachusetts cattle because of tuberculosis, but the "regulation shall not apply to Western cattle coming through Massachusetts for the purpose of slaughter."

RIVAL WIVES FIGHT.

THEY MEET AT THE SACISTRY AND EXCHANGE BLOWS.

Andrew Kohler Had Left a Wife and Six Children in Austria Twelve Years Ago—He Married a Second Wife in America and the First Woman Comes Across the Water to Get Revenge—St. Joseph's Catholic Church the Scene of Conflict—Young Mr. Drew Wins His Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Andrew Kohler came from Austria last summer in search of her husband and found him living at Constable Hook, N. J., with a second Mrs. Kohler. He left his wife in Austria with their six children twelve years ago. Mrs. Kohler No. 1 today had to answer a charge of assaulting Mrs. Kohler No. 2. The two women met in St. Joseph's Catholic Church just as Mrs. Kohler No. 2 dipped her hand in the holy water. The first wife slapped her rival's face. They clinched and an exciting scene followed in the vestibule of the church. The prisoner told Recorder Besher that she slapped the other woman's face once, she was so indignant at the woman who had broken her heart and the hearts of her children. She thought a woman who would act so had no right to put her hand into holy water. The Recorder dismissed the case.

YOUNG MR. DREW WINS HIS CASE.

Securities Assigned to Him by His Father Before Death Declared Valid.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The action of Issac H. Bailey, as assignee in bankruptcy of Daniel Drew to recover certain securities which Drew assigned before his failure to his son, William F. Drew, has been decided in favor of the defendant by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. During the panic of 1873 Daniel Drew became heavily involved. He then held securities of a par value of $4,344,000 and of an actual value of $1,454,000, which he assigned to his son. He went into bankruptcy in 1876. Mr. Bailey began action against the son individually and as executor of his father's estate to recover these securities, alleging the assignment of them had been in view of impending bankruptcy.

WILL OPEN THE CHARITY BALL.

That Honor Falls on Chauncey M. Depew, with Mrs. Edward Cooper.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The time-honored charity ball will be held at the Metropolitan Opera-House tomorrow evening. Commodore Gerry, who had promised to open the ball with Mrs. Edward Cooper, as he has done, for some years past, is in mourning from the recent death of his daughter. His place will be taken by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will be the floor manager, and he has secured as his assistants Messrs. J. J. Astor, Robert Van Cortlandt, James W. Gerard Jr., Robert Vardum, Livingston Beekman, Worthington Whitehouse, G. Creighton Webb, J. Langdon Erving, Percy Bramwell, Arthur Townsend, Charles Van Rensselaer, B. Clarkson, Andrew A. Bibby, Lawrence Miller, E. McDougall Hawkes, Benjamin Welles, Philip Benkard, William P. Wainwright, George Dyer, E. G. Schermerhorn, Newbold Morris Jr., Robert C. Sands, Charles Sands, John T. Wainwright, Howland Pell, James M. Varnum, George Sullivan, Frederic Van Lennep, A. B. Gardiner, Schuyler Schieffelin, Robert Le Ray, Jules Vail, R. C. Livingston, Norman DeR. Whitehouse, Archibald Mackay, Charles Strong, Arthur Schermerhorn, Samuel Betts, Arthur Townsend, Edward Center, Philip Rhinelander, Duane Livingston, and Augustus Clarkson. These young men all expect to act as an escort of honor to the Board of Managers, who, in the old-fashioned way, will open the ball with a grand march around the ballroom floor, after which dancing will be general.

FRAUDS IN IMPORTING TOBACCO.

Official Report of a Seizure Amounting to $21,000 in Value.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The first tangible result of the investigation which the custom-house authorities are making into the tobacco frauds was made known today in the official report of the seizure by Inspector McCoy of Special Agent Wilson's staff of fifty-seven bales of tobacco imported by M. Stackelberg & Co. This tobacco is part of a lot of 131 bales imported by the firm, all invoiced as filler tobacco, which is dutiable at only 30 cents a pound. But the fifty-seven bales proved to be not only wrapper tobacco, which is dutiable at $2 a pound, but, it is said, Havana wrappers of the first grade. The value of the seized tobacco is estimated at $21,000. The fraudulent importation of wrapper tobacco under the name of filler has been going on for years, and the government has been robbed of many thousands of dollars in duties. Dishonest dealers have been in the habit of invoicing the higher grades of tobacco as the low grades and taking chances of the fraud being discovered. A large quantity of tobacco in the bonded warehouses—upwards of 50,000 bales—remains to be overhauled. Surveyor Lyon and Collector Hendricks are making an investigation concerning the conduct of the men employed in the weigher's department of the Surveyor's office. Assistant Weigher McCarty has been removed by the Collector and other removals will follow.

SCHOOLS WANT TO BE REPRESENTED.

Appropriation of $1,500 for the World's Fair Beaten in the Board of Education.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—One item asked for by the Board of Education in its budget for 1892, which was passed upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment today, was $1,500 for an educational exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Commissioner Hubbell pleaded that this item be allowed, so that the city's schools could be represented at the Fair. The Mayor raised the question whether the Board of Estimate had the power to appropriate money for that purpose. All seemed to be agreed that $1,500 would not be enough money for the purpose at any rate. The Mayor thought that the appropriation might affect the legality of the budget. He thought that the Board of Education should first go to the Legislature for permission. School Commissioner Gerard protested against the appropriation on the ground that if such an exhibition was to be made it should be made by the State as a whole and not by the city. He did not think the board had the power to appropriate school funds for the purpose. The item was not allowed. The total amount allowed for the schools was $4,448,355.64.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BROKER.

Rumors in Wall Street That Henry E. Titus Has Lost Heavily and Skipped.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Rumors spread in Wall street today that something had gone wrong with Henry E. Titus, a member of the Stock Exchange, and that he had not been seen in the street for several days. As usual, the stories took various shapes. Some of them had it that Mr. Titus was merely ill and others that his illness was something more than a physical ailment. There were rumors, too, that he had suffered losses through recent failures, and that he had broken down under the worry consequent upon them. Mr. Titus' home is near Glen Cove, L. I., but he has not been seen in that village for over a week, and his relatives apparently do not know what has become of him. The last time he was about the village at all was a week ago Sunday. Mrs. Titus, wife of the broker, when asked if her husband had experienced business troubles said that he had recently met with financial loss. She did not think that the failure of Field, Lindley, Weichers & Co. had been responsible for it.

HE VIOLATED THE BANKING LAW.

Charles H. Unversagt Arrested for Not Reporting Assets and Liabilities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Charles H. Unversagt, banker at No. 8 Union square, who has been interested in various theatrical ventures, was arrested this afternoon upon a warrant charging him with violation of the banking law. He was held in $1,000 bail, which he furnished. The specific charge against him is that of violating the law of 1885 in not having reported the liabilities and assets of the Security Mutual Bank to the Superintendent of the banking department at Albany. This alleged bank is located at the old stand of the Order of the International Fraternal Alliance, class of Golden Cycle, a so-called benefit association frequently exposed. The new concern advertises to have a capital stock of $27,500,000, and alluring offers are held out to depositors and investors. Branches are believed to have been established in other cities.

SILAS E. CHENEY'S DISAPPEARANCE.

No Explanation of His Whereabouts—Saddened by Mamie Bishop's Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The disappearance of Silas E. Cheney, the eccentric brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, the Sunday after Thanksgiving, has not yet been explained. Mr. Cheney had been a boarder at the Rowland cottage in Bangs avenue, West Asbury Park. He was particularly fond of Mrs. Rowland's daughter by her first marriage, Mamie Bishop, whose death has since occurred. When he heard that she was to wed it was said he promised Mamie to present her on her wedding day with a handsome set of furniture. When the girl's body was taken away by the Coroner's order, previous to the inquest and autopsy, Mr. Cheney went to his room and did not appear again that day. The family thought that the old bachelor had taken Mamie's death to heart, so did not disturb him. Early the next morning Mr. Cheney left the house and strolled over to the New York and Long Branch railroad station, where he boarded the 6:50 train coming toward this city. No further trace has been found.

HOPE FOR SCANLAN ABANDONED.

His Relatives Believe That the Actor Can Survive but a Few Days.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The friends of William J. Scanlan, the Irish comedian, who has been stricken with paresis, have abandoned all hope of his recovery. He is now at the home of his manager—Augustus Pitou—where he was taken yesterday from the Hotel Imperial. His wife and two professional nurses are with him, for he is rapidly failing both mentally and physically. The actor rested quietly yesterday afternoon and last night. Early this morning he became delirious and was controlled with difficulty. Isaac Newton, the business manager of Augustus Pitou, was with the actor at the time. He said this morning: "Mr. Scanlan is constantly becoming weaker, both bodily and mentally. He can eat nothing, and it is doubtful if he lives more than a few days." The "Mavourneen" company was paid off at 11 o'clock this morning and were told that their season had ended.

HENRY SEDGEWICK UNDER ARREST.

Charged with Drawing Checks on a Bank Where He Had No Account.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Detective Hallek of Westchester County arrested Henry Sedgewick at the Grand Central depot today on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Several weeks ago he stopped at the Standard House in White Plains, imbibed a variety of fancy drinks, bought some fine cigars, and drew a check for $33.86 on the Lincoln National Bank, this city, to order of Thomas Taylor, proprietor of the hotel, who cashed the check. Sedgewick called again two days later and Mr. Taylor cashed another check, this time for $50. When the Lincoln National Bank returned the checks, Sedgewick having no account there, Mr. Taylor swore out a warrant for Sedgewick's arrest. He was arraigned today and gave bail for further examination. The Hotel Royal, New York, is said to have been victimized in the same manner by Sedgewick, whose friends put up a large sum to save him from the consequences.

ITALIAN OPERA POORLY RECEIVED.

Messrs. Abbey and Grau Continue to Lose Money They Made in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—New York's lack of appreciation for Italian opera continues to become more manifest, and Messrs. Abbey and Grau's profits made in Chicago are disappearing with great rapidity. Verdi's "Aida" was given tonight with the following cast:

Aida.......... Mme. Lilli Lehmann
Amneris.......... Mlle. Guilia Ravogli
Amonasro.......... Sig. Magini Coletti
Ramfis.......... Sig. Serbolini
Il Re.......... Sig. Viviani
Rhadames.......... M. Jean de Reszke

Lehmann and Jean de Reszke electrified the audience, but it was an audience that did not half fill the house. Ravogli proved a disappointment.

Mr. Gage's Recovery Fully Assured.

Lyman J. Gage is resting comfortably at the Holland House, patiently awaiting the time when he can safely return home. Drs. Henry F. Walker and McBurney no longer use any such qualifying adjective as "practically" when they say that Mr. Gage's recovery is now assured.

[Lyman J. Gage is gradually recovering. His son reached home from his bedside in New York last night and said:

"He is receiving the very best of medical attendance and the most careful nursing. He is on the way to a complete recovery. All he needs now is the continuance of the same expert, kind attention he is receiving in New York and plenty of rest and quiet. His recovery is assured, though it will be some time before he will be able to resume business."]

Death of Benjamin R. Fitz, the Artist.

American art has sustained a loss in the death at Pecomic, L. I., of Benjamin R. Fitz, one of the best of the younger figure and landscape painters. Mr. Fitz was 36 years old, having been born in this city in 1855. He was a member of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League, the Fine Arts Society, the Salgamundi club, the Art Students' League, and the Lotos club. He spent his boyhood and youth on his maternal grandfather's farm at Pecomic, and was a farmer when a visit to the Centennial decided him on an artistic career. He studied at the schools of the academy, at the league, and in Munich, where he took two medals in the schools for painting under Prof. Loefftz.

Ben Butler Must Pay for the Land.

An interlocutory decree was made today overruling the demurrer in the suit of E. N. Darling against Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell, Mass. Darling made an arrangement with others for a tract of land in New Mexico of 827,621 acres and was individually interested in 141,837 acres. Gen. Butler agreed to purchase Darling's interest for $70,000, and payments were made by him amounting to $11,057. These payments the Judge holds to be a sufficient part performance in equity, and appears to require that the performance be completed.

Forming a Union Against Tammany.

Chairman Charles A. Jackson, of the County Democracy County committee, has appointed the following members of that organization to confer with the Voorhis followers, the Steckler people, and the Heintz adherents on a union of all the anti-Tammany organizations in the city—viz.: Ernest Harvier, John J. Quinlan, James J. Mooney, Thomas F. Keating, Dennis Burns, Samuel Cohen, and Charles A. Jackson.

Found the Body of a Colored Infant.

An old leather trunk, around which was a stout rope, was found imbedded in the sand opposite the Ocean House this afternoon by Charles Young Jr. He opened the trunk and found the body of a colored infant, apparently 3 weeks old. The trunk had evidently been washed up by the tide.

Too Tame for the Crowd.

Charley Mitchell and Frank P. Slavin, the pugilists, began a week's engagement at Hyde & Behman's Theater in Brooklyn today. They were not at all pleased with their reception. Before they appeared Fred Gallaher, their manager, made a speech in which he said that the pugilists would spar three rounds of three minutes each, with a rest of one minute and a half between each round. From the call of time in the first round the men merely exchanged love taps and gave a generally poor exhibition, which called forth frequent shouts of "fake" and "wait till Sullivan gets hold of you, Slavin; he'll make you fight." Both men were out of condition and were covered with perspiration after the bout.

Meserole Will Join Plymouth Church.

Darwin J. Meserole, acquitted two weeks ago of the murder of Theodore W. Larbig in Mrs. "Dovie" Comstock's flat, has applied for membership in Plymouth Church. The Membership committee has examined him and is convinced of his sincerity. The Rev. Howard A. Bliss, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's assistant in Plymouth Church, said today that young Meserole desired to devote himself to some line of Christian work, but it was hardly probable that he would enter the ministry.

Gave $10,000 to the Collection Plate.

A check for $10,000 was put in the collection plate in the Church of the Holy Comforter, Williamsburg, Sunday night. The generous donor is known only to the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of the Church of the Messiah in Brooklyn, who assisted in forming the congregation of the Holy Comforter Church. The gift is in memory of the Rev. Dr. Noah Schenck, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, who died a few years ago.

Chicagoans in Gotham.

The following Chicagoans are registered at Gotham hotels:

J. M. Chapman, George B. Clason, Astor; L. F. Rockwell, W. S. Hofstra, J. D. Harris, Metropolitan; J. B. Smith, Fred Benson, Morton; Phillips Howatt, Charles Connor, Normandie; J. A. Ellenworth, Marlborough; Oscar H. Banghorst, Imperial; J. R. Armstrong, Coleman; J. Warren Horr, St. James; William A. Prior, A. D. Berna, Hoffman; W. F. Carp, William Deenan, William Renault, Murray Hill; R. M. Stewart, Grand Central.

Hill Must and Will Vacate the Mansion.

Gov. Hill has moved his household effects and private library from the Executive Mansion. The Governor will remain at the Executive Mansion until Friday, and until then, Mr. and Mrs. Flower, who arrived in Albany today, will be his guests. He will leave for Washington Jan. 4.

Gotham Brevities.

John J. Lingeman, the man who went to Cornelius Vanderbilt's house Saturday night and wanted his brains, was today adjudged insane.

The action of Henry Sanford, as President of the Adams Express company, against John Hoey was discontinued today and the attachment granted in October has been vacated.

The registered mail pouch stolen Dec. 22 while in transit from the train in Jersey City to the general postoffice in this city was found Christmas morning floating near the shore of Governor's Island.

NO PLACE TO BURY ISAAC SAWTELLE.

Trustees of Boston's Cemeteries Refuse Interment to the Dead Murderer.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Lawyer Edgerly, Isaac Sawtelle's counsel, doesn't know yet where the body of his late client will rest. Not only Isaac's body but Hiram's head is embarrassing Mr. Edgerly. The head is a perfect Jonah for the legal gentleman from New Hampshire, and he is getting tired of seeing the skull of his client's brother reposing at his office in its leather case. The abhorrence developed against Isaac Sawtelle has found expression today in the action taken by the trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery. It cannot be buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, and at present a most perplexingly dilemma presents itself. Lawyer Edgerly came to Boston early this morning and endeavored to make arrangements for the burial of the body. The trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery flatly told him that the almost unanimous decision of the lot-owners, which found expression in many ways, indicated that the burial of Sawtelle's body in the cemetery would be regarded with a feeling of horror. Mr. Edgerly early in the morning sought out the services of a minister. He asked the latter to consent to attend the funeral, utter some prayers, and conduct some religious ceremony over the remains. Several ministers refused the offer, but one was found who consented to perform this act, provided his name would not be used in connection with the case. Edgerly, before his departure for Great Falls, where he will meet the body, made a last appeal to the authorities of Forest Hill Cemetery. He asked them to provide a burial lot in a remote section of the cemetery. In this lot he would inter the remains of Hiram, Isaac, and "Old Yankee Doodle," the father. To this they said no. Where will the body go? In an unknown field in some backwoods lot of New Hampshire the remains, in deference to decency, may find a burial place. At present Lawyer Edgerly is the consignee of the body and he is determined that this demonstration against the dead murderer shall not prevent him from carrying out his promise which he made to Isaac in his cell. But the lawyer has no idea where Hiram's head will go. Mrs. Hiram Sawtelle doesn't want it. The trustees of Forest Hill say they cannot bury it with Hiram's body, and probably the lawyer will be obliged to harbor it a while.

LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS.

Elopement of a Relative of the Claflins and a Massachusetts Shoe-Worker.

HOPKINTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—This town is all excitement over the elopement of Miss Almy J. Wood, the 17-year-old daughter of G. R. Wood and a relative of ex-Gov. Claflin and William H. Claflin, with William H. McCormick, 24 years old, a shoe-worker employed by Crooks & Son. For two years past the young people have been interested in each other, but the girl's parents refused to allow McCormick any communication with her. She was sent to Cushing Academy for a year and after her return was repeatedly locked up in an attic room. She twice escaped and sought refuge with McCormick's friends, but the Rev. Father Cummins induced her to return home and she was again locked up.

After two weeks she got permission to go to the barn for a basket, and on the way met her lover. Her father heard of it, and when he arrived at the house at noon he whipped her with a horsewhip so severely that Dr. Patten had to be called in to attend to her. She was then kept a prisoner in her own bedroom in the second story of the house, with the windows nailed down and the doors locked. She managed to draw the nails from the window, and with the aid of a rope she escaped, but was caught. After two and a half days of imprisonment she was allowed to come downstairs.

She sent a note to McCormick, learning which her father decided to confine her again, but before he could do so she had flown from the house. McCormick secured a team through a friend and at 12 o'clock last Friday he and his sweetheart left for Blackstone. Not being familiar with the route the couple got lost, and it was 5:30 o'clock Saturday morning when they arrived in Millville. There they were married by Justice of the Peace James O'Reilly at the Clarendon House. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick returned here today.

ARANSAS PASS RAILROAD TIED UP.

Employes Fulfill Their Threat and No Trains Leave San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—The entire San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad system is tied up as the result of a strike inaugurated this morning at 5:30. The operators claim they have been poorly paid and that a system of removals and reductions has been inaugurated by the new Superintendent, George Sands, late of the Texas and Pacific. Several station telegraphers' salaries having been cut, and fearing other cuts, the Order of Telegraphers appointed a Grievance committee to secure the signing of a contract by the management of the road maintaining the present operators during good behavior at the existing scale of wages. The management refused to meet this demand, but claimed that no general reduction of wages was contemplated. The demand of the railway telegraphers was backed by all the other operatives, who, on this particular road are federated for concerted action. This morning no trains left this city and the paralysis extended over 669 miles of the system. One operator went to work at Boerne, but quit after receiving a curt message. In return a conductor and engineer offered to take the mail car out this morning, but Supt. Sands refused to let them do so unless the entire train was taken. District Supt. Evans threatened to prosecute the officials of the road if the mail is not carried. Nothing approaching a settlement has been reached. Receiver Yokum is in Galveston and Receiver McNamara is in Mexico. Business is blocked on the entire road and 850 men are thrown out.

AMENDED THE WRONG MEASURE.

Liquor Licenses in Pennsylvania Endangered by Legislative Error.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—In distributing blank petitions for liquor licenses today the Clerk of Courts discovered that the last State Legislature had amended the wrong law, thereby endangering the chances of every applicant for license. By a technical blunder no end of confusion is threatened to license applicants and license judges throughout the State. June 19, 1891, the Legislature passed an act intending to amend the Brooks law, to allow saloonkeepers to have bondsmen from any part of the county instead of ward or township. The amendment was to the act approved May 24, 1887, whereas the Brooks law was approved May 13, 1887. The act amended was one providing for wholesale liquor licenses, and as a result the Judges can refuse all license applications because they do not conform to the law. To prevent serious complications it will be necessary to have the license Judges of each county give a decision on the question before the applications are presented to them.

ACTS OF ARCHFIENDS.

INCREDIBLE DEEDS COMMITTED BY THE SIMS GANG.

Little Children Ruthlessly Shot Down and a Wounded Boy Heartlessly Kicked Into a Blazing Pile, Where He Burned to Death—A Little Girl Left to Sleep in the Life-Blood of Her 14-Year-Old Protector—How Justice Finally Overtook the Ruffians and Cruel Murderers.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—H. A. Hendrix of Choctaw County, Ala., arrived this afternoon from the scene of the Sims troubles in Choctaw. Hendrix was one of the guards who had charge of Bob Sims when the latter surrendered to the Sheriff and when the guards were overpowered and Sims was taken from them.

Hendrix tells a thrilling tale of the occurrence of Christmas day. He states that the firing between the two factions was continued during Christmas day, with occasional intervals of silence, during which parleys would be held with the Sheriff. The posse of two hundred men were placed in different positions about the Sims homestead, some behind trees and others in the bushes and outhouses.

Christmas afternoon, before Bob surrendered, a man some 70 years of age named Thomas Bonner, who was one of the posse, said he would go forward and fire Bob's house. He said that he did not have long to live and if he lost his life it would be as suitable an ending as he desired. He succeeded in reaching one of the buildings close to Bob's main house and fired it. He then retreated in a storm of lead from the guns of Bob and the inmates of the house. The flames began to ascend from the house which had been fired by Bonner, and if some action had not immediately been taken the main building would have also soon caught.

Sims' Reckless Bravery.

Bob, seeing this, seized a bucket of water and ran out of the building in which he was concealed. He was met by volley after volley from the guns of the posse, but undaunted he pressed forward and dashed the water on the burning pile and extinguished the flames. Then he retreated to the house. He was shot once in the left arm and a bullet went through his hat, otherwise he escaped uninjured.

Some time after this incident Bob and his companions decided to surrender and make suitable arrangements to that effect with the Sheriff. They emerged from the house at one time and were taken into custody and handcuffed. They had gone down the road about a mile in charge of the guard of fifty armed men, twenty-five of whom were selected by Bob himself, when a mob numbering about 300 dashed from the rear and demanded the prisoners. They were urged by the guard to go away and let the law take its course and finally consented and drove off. They soon came back, however, and demanded the men again, but were again persuaded to retreat. The third time, however, they would stand no parleying and took the prisoners from the guards. They then turned back about 200 yards and began the preliminary tactics for the hanging.

Young and Savage were the first two hanged. Young and Savage asked to be buried alongside Jim and Bailey Sims, who were killed last August, saying they had all died in the same cause and faith. As the pair were strung up they uttered loud curses.

Bob Sims and Thomas Savage were then placed in the buggy. Bob got up and whistled "The Way-Worn Traveler," and then held his hand and asked the mob to see what nerve he had before being hanged. The four kissed each other and bade an affectionate good-by.

Cruelty of Fiends.

The guards tell additional stories concerning the burning and looting of John McMillan's house and the subsequent murders committed by the gang. A little 14-year-old girl ran out of the burning building carrying a 3-year-old infant in her arms. Her leg was broken by a bullet from one of the gang's gun and she fell to the ground, when she was struck by another bullet and killed. The rescuing party the next morning found the infant playing alongside the dead girl, caressing her, calling her pet names, and occasionally dipping her hands in her would-be preserver's life blood. It was a most pathetic scene.

Another child, a boy about 7 years of age, was shot down as he was running from the building. He was injured badly and attempted to crawl away. Bob Sims saw this and darted over and kicked him into the flames, where he was burned to a crisp. Before the outlaws breathed their last they each made a full confession admitting their guilt and saying that if they had not been apprehended their career of crime would not have ended where it did.

Two more of the gang were hung Saturday night and the terrible work is not yet ended.

One Outlaw Saved His Life.

After John Sims was lynched Saturday Jim Moseley, a Sims follower, was arrested and in great danger of being lynched. He was tried by the vigilantes, but nothing could be proved against him, and he succeeded in convincing them that he had quit the Sims gang before any of the atrocities were committed. He told them that Jim Sims, who was killed at Bladon Springs while rescuing Bob from the United States Marshal, was the man who killed Preacher Carroll some time before the Bladon tragedy.

Jim Sims went to Moseley and brought him to assist in the assassination of Carroll, but Moseley, intending to quit the Sims gang, succeeded in pleading the sickness of his wife. Carroll was killed that night, and Moseley dared not expose the slayer. After renouncing the Sims creed and promising solemnly to reform and become a good citizen Moseley was released.

Neal Sims has never been heard from. Sims' wife and daughter were under arrest a day and night, but were released. Mrs. Sims promises to reform and live as other citizens do. She says she never approved of Sims' course, but dared not oppose or leave him for fear of her life. The citizens are still organized and diligent in their search after other suspects.

SUICIDE OF NEWELL J. MINER.

An Auditor for Armour & Co. Kills Himself While Sick from the Grip.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—While temporarily insane from the grip Newell J. Miner, aged 35 years, living at Rome, N. Y., and employed by the Armour Beef company of Chicago as an auditor, committed suicide in a Turkish bath establishment here today by shooting himself in the right breast with a 42-caliber revolver.

Mr. Miner came here a week ago from his home in Rome, where his mother and sister reside, to audit the accounts of the Armour branch office in this city. He entered the bathing establishment today and after engaging accommodations sent a note to a friend asking him to come to him. The friend found him sick and complaining of being broken up with the grip. When getting a drink of water for Miner the visitor heard a shot and returning quickly to the apartment found that he had shot himself. Death ensued almost instantly. Among the dead man's effects was the following note:

Dec. 28, 1891.—I was in good health Dec. 1 and temperate. For the last fortnight have suffered from the grip, which has used me up.
NEWELL J. MINER.

INDIANA IS AFFECTED WITH THE GRIP.

Columbus Loses a Number of Citizens and the Lawyers Suffer—The Disease's Ravages.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The grip has again invaded this part of the State to an alarming extent. A year ago a large number of old people fell fatal victims of the disease, and today three prominent persons passed away. The Judge of the Circuit Court here, together with three prominent members of the bar, are prostrated, while fully one-fifth of the population is sick.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Of the ninety-seven deaths reported at the Board of Health today ten were ascribed to grip, five females and five males. Yesterday there were 180 deaths, of which eleven were due to grip.

Tennessee at the World's Fair.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A meeting of the business-men was held this evening to discuss methods by which to raise money for a Tennessee exhibit at the World's Fair. A resolution was unanimously adopted asking Knox County Court to appropriate $20,000. Similar amounts from Shelby County (Memphis), Davidson County (Nashville), Hamilton County (Chattanooga), and various amounts from other counties are expected. There will be no difficulty in getting a total of $150,000 in the State.

WAS DAY POISONED?

EDWARD ZAMENEK SAYS THAT HE WAS GIVEN STRYCHNINE.

Dr. Hutchinson, He Says, Used the Drug Instead of Morphine for a Hypodermic Injection—Dr. Kramer Scouts the Idea—Loss of Blood Caused Death — Caspar Bing Weds at 82—"The Tribune" Causes a Jump in City Railway Stocks—Other News of a Local Nature.

Edward Zemanek, an attendant at St. Luke's Hospital, made serious charges yesterday against the house physicians of the institution relative to the death of George Day, who was struck by an Illinois Central train at Riverdale last Saturday.

"Day was brought to the hospital Saturday morning," said Zemanek, "with one leg crushed above the knee and hanging to the thigh by shreds of flesh. After Dr. Kramer had put on a rubber band to stop the bleeding he ordered Dr. Hutchinson, the other house physician, to give Day a morphine injection. I was solicitous about Day because he was suffering intensely, and I watched Dr. Hutchinson more closely than usual. To my surprise he took a bottle of strychnine tablets from the box. After the injection I took the bottle, which had been placed near the box, to make sure it was strychnine. It was labeled strychnine. I am positively certain that the bottle was the one from which the hypodermic syringe was filled, for it was the only bottle out of the box, and I saw the doctor lay it down.

"About ten minutes later Day began to have a terrible pain in his spinal column. His respiration was checked, his mouth became parched, and he had convulsions. These are the symptoms that follow the administration of strychnine. The convulsions continued. If morphine had been given the man would have slept. He grew rapidly worse and died that afternoon.

"I have sworn to these facts before the Coroner. My only object is to see justice done. I believe the man died from the effects of the strychnine. I have no ill will towards the physicians. We have always been good friends."

Dr. William E. Kramer, the head house physician at St. Luke's, tells a different story, as follows:

"When I first saw Day he was suffering from shock. In that condition his leg could not be amputated. He would have died in the operation. I ordered a hypodermic injection of morphine. Dr. Hutchinson gave it, but the dose failed owing to a defect in the syringe. Half an hour later another one-sixth grain of morphine was given.

"Day died from exhaustion, caused by loss of blood.

"Zemanek's story is all bosh. Dr. Hutchinson could not have made such an error. The bottles containing the strychnine and morphine are kept in the same box, but they are plainly labeled so that mistakes can't be made. Besides, there is a big difference in the size and action of morphine and strychnine tablets. The morphine dissolves quickly, the strychnine slowly when put in water preparatory to the injection. The doctor would have easily noticed a mistake. I do not know what Zemanek's motive is in telling the story. I am told that he is a fanatical Polish Catholic, and I suppose his religious zeal made him suspicious of us."

Dr. Hutchinson says he is positive he administered morphine, and that the symptoms following the injection prove that it was morphine.

Zemanek has served long and honorable terms as attendant in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and at Mercy Hospital. During his three months' service at St. Luke's the Superintendent says Zemanek has been a trusty attendant. Zemanek says he will testify again to his story at the Coroner's inquest, which will be resumed at the Harrison Street Police Station this afternoon.

CASPAR BING, AGED 82, WEDS AGAIN.

Accidentally Runs Across Mrs. Fredericke Sucher, a Love of His Youth.

After an experience of sixty years of married life, broken by the death of his wife a few months ago, Caspar Bing, No. 80 Uhland street, again took up the matrimonial chain yesterday. He is 82 years old and lived with his first wife for upwards of sixty years. He has no less than forty great-grandchildren and [illegible] grandchildren.

Matrimony seems to be hereditary in the family, for all of Mr. Bing's grandchildren are married with the exception of one, Miss Ida Metz, and, as she is young and good-looking, she is likely to pick out her choice from many suitors before a great while.

Although Caspar Bing has been in Chicago since 1847 he cannot talk English or any other language, except his native tongue, the Dutch. Miss Ida acted as interpreter for The Tribune reporter, who went yesterday to learn the particulars of the odd marriage.

Mr. Bing owns considerable property and has been an invalid for six years. He married his first wife in their native land in 1830 and came to the United States in 1847. His first wife was seven years older than he and she died only a few months ago. Since then his daughter, Mrs. F. Metz, and her daughter Ida have been keeping house for him until recently, when he engaged a housekeeper. She was Mrs. Fredericke Sucher, a widow 62 years of age, and who has been in this country for the last four years. She can talk only the Dutch language. After she had kept house for Bing a month they discovered that they were born in the same old village and that while Fredericke was yet a little child Caspar, who was then quite a young man, was very much in love with her. They talked about the old days and the old friends till it seemed to them they were among them again and that the most natural thing in the world was that they should fall in love with each other again. Mr. Bing told his old love that the very best way for them to get along together for the rest of their days was to be married. She agreed with him. So they made all arrangements for a quiet home wedding and they were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Morf of the First Methodist Church, Clybourn and Cleveland avenues.

Friends of the couple were at first opposed to the wedding, but soon gave their consent, and yesterday the fathers and the mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers of Mr. Bing's forty great-grandchildren thronged to the house last evening to congratulate the old couple.

BIG RISE IN CITY RAILWAY STOCKS.

Prospective Division of $2,500,000, Announced in "The Tribune," Did It.

The most rapid advance ever seen on the Chicago Stock Exchange has just been executed by City railway stock. The stock yesterday touched 318. Last Thursday, just preceding the holiday season vacation, the stock sold at 29[illegible], and it is only a few days ago that considerable of it changed hands at 280. The man who bought on a margin a few days ago at 280 could have cleared up $3,800 profit for every $1,000 he put up.

The reason for yesterday's sharp advance was in the news published in Sunday's Tribune regarding the prospective division of $2,500,000 of South Side Elevated railway stock as a dividend among the City railway stockholders. City railway officers were still reticent about the matter yesterday, but they did not deny that such a division will probably be made.

Efforts to get control of the Hyde Park Mutual Fuel Gas company are still being made, and it is supposed that they are in the interest of the gas trust. The officers of the Hyde Park company, however, are still in the dark as to who the principals of the agents who have been approaching them may be. Offers of 1[illegible]5 have been made for the stock. It is understood that a dividend will soon be declared on the stock of the Hyde Park company.

PRACTITIONERS' CLUB BANQUET.

The Physicians Dissect a Non-Professional Subject—Those Who Were Present.

The Practitioners' club gave a banquet and reception last night to Victor C. Vaughn, dean of the department of medicine and surgery, University of Michigan, the festivities taking place in the Palmer House dining-room. Covers for forty-five were laid, and, after a [illegible] menu, "Methods of Medical Instruction and Their Results" was discussed by Drs. William E. Quine, J. Suydam Knox, and W. S. Christopher. Those present were:

E. L. [illegible], C. Culbertson, John B. Curtis, Ethan A. Gray, William Rittenhouse, George W. Newton, Ira E. Marshall, Adelbert De Loss Lowell, L. H. Prince, W. Franklin Coleman, Frank B. Earl, Archibald Church, Cassius D. Westcott, W. R. Wilder, W. S. Christopher, A. I. Bauffleur, George Henry Cleveland, William E. Quine, Elmer Lee, Gustav Futterer, J. Suydam Knox, Randolph N. Hall, Weller Van Hook, A. J. Ochsner, W. A. Fisher, Joseph M. Patton, James B. Herrick, and Charles Warrington Earle.

INDORSED THE CHARITY UNION IDEA.

Congregational Ministers Favor the Consolidation Plan—Other Ministers' Meetings.

The Congregational ministers at their meeting yesterday heartily indorsed the charity organization plan and took steps to unite in the movement. Prof. Wilcox of the Chicago Theological Seminary called attention to the movement in favor of charity organization, and in behalf of those present asked Dr. Scudder to explain the status of the work. Much enthusiasm was manifested and the Rev. Dr. Noble spoke eloquently and at length concerning Chicago's present haphazard charitable methods and the absolute need of a bona fide charity organization. He offered the following minute, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Congregational Ministers' Union of Chicago and vicinity heartily indorses the movement recently inaugurated in this city looking towards the formation of a charity organization society, and that it pledges its co-operation and appoints a committee of one to act with Mr. Seeberger's committee.

The Rev. Dr. Willard Scott, the popular pastor of the South Congregational Church on Drexel boulevard, was chosen to represent the union.

Supt. Daniels of the Waifs' Mission addressed the ministers on the necessity of a home in which to care for the thousands of little waifs who now roam the streets. It was designed to erect such a building, centrally located, to accommodate the homeless ones, and Mr. Daniels urged the ministers to present the matter to their congregations to the end that a substantial fund might be raised.

Dr. F. N. Gregg read a paper in the interest of the Educational Aid Society at the Methodist ministers' meeting yesterday. He said the work of this organization consisted in uniting two elements of society—homeless children and childless homes. He believed this method of caring for the children much better than institutional training. Dr. N. H. Axtell thought almost any home was better than an institution and others equally commended the work. The meeting adjourned after recommending to favorable consideration of the churches the Bowen Church of Bombay, India.

The Rev. Dr. H. O. Rowlands read a paper yesterday before the Baptist Ministers' Conference on "The Baptists and Church Union." It was discussed by the Rev. J. W. Weddell, the Rev. H. A. Delano, and others.

The Presbyterian ministers were in session two hours at Farwell Hall yesterday. The *Interior*, the representative newspaper of the Chicago Presbytery and its policy, formed the topic of discussion. One of the suggestions and criticisms made was that the paper was inclined to slight evangelists and their work, which was described as important.

THE HEBREW MISSION'S CHRISTMAS.

Two Hundred Children Made Happy by Gifts—Other Entertainments Held.

The Chicago Hebrew Mission, No. 22 Margaret street, held its Christmas festival yesterday afternoon. Two hundred children who attend the mission and many of the friends of the institution witnessed the exercises. A program consisting of musical numbers and recitations was rendered by the children and addresses were made by the Rev. B. Angel, the missionary in charge, and the Rev. Jacob Berger. The Christmas trees in the hall and dispensary were lighted after the program had been concluded and toys and candies were then distributed among the children.

The King's Daughters of the First Baptist Church gave a musical and literary entertainment at the Old People's Home, Thirty-ninth street and Indiana avenue, yesterday afternoon for the aged inmates of the home. The exercises lasted for half an hour and consisted of singing and recitations. The entertainment was in charge of the President, Miss Koch.

St. Ignatius College, West Twelfth street, was thronged yesterday afternoon with the immediate friends and relatives of the students there. The audience chamber of the college was handsomely decorated, the music of the senior and junior college choirs was excellent, and the rendition by the students of an old Scottish comedy artistic. This evening the friends of the college and the public generally will be admitted. In addition to an attractive musical program two plays appropriate to the Christmas season will be presented.

There was a Christmas celebration at St. Mark's Church, Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, last night and 400 children were made happy. The church was tastefully hung with festoons of evergreen and mottoes of welcome. The tree stood immediately in front of the altar and was a sight that made the eyes of the children sparkle with joy. The little ones formed in line of march in the Sunday-school room and moved in by classes, singing a Christmas hymn. Then there were a devotional program and responsive reading. At the conclusion of this the Rev. W. W. Wilson, the rector, told a Christmas story, after which the presents were distributed. Every child was remembered by Santa Claus.

St. Paul's, at Kenwood, gave its annual Christmas festival yesterday afternoon. A gorgeous Christmas tree that reached the ceiling and was brilliantly lighted and burdened with delicacies and gifts of all descriptions, was the center of attraction. The church was filled with the Sunday-school children and their parents. An interesting program of recitations, singing by the different classes, and short talks by the pastor, the Rev. Charles B. Bixby, and Sunday-school Supt. L. P. Morehouse, occupied the first hour. Then came the distribution of presents.

GEORGE T. SMITH DECLINES IT.

Why He Cannot Accept the Board of Trade Presidential Nomination.

George T. Smith, who, during the last few days, has been so generally and enthusiastically spoken of as a candidate for President of the Board of Trade, has declined to permit the use of his name, and yesterday sent a letter to that effect to Schwartz & Dupee.

The reason given for not complying with the flattering demand of his friends is the ill-health of his wife, which will necessitate his seeing a different climate and compel him to be absent from Chicago a great deal. He feels that, under such circumstances, it would not be just to himself nor the Board of Trade to seek the Presidency.

"The request presented to Mr. Smith to allow the use of his name," said Mr. Dupee last evening, "was of the most flattering kind, and in its sentiments and signatures conveyed a confidence and esteem never before received by any member of the board."

"Will another candidate be placed in nomination by his friends?"

"The difficulty," replied Mr. Dupee, "is to find a man suitable and competent for the position who would devote his time and energies to the office. The men fittest for the place are generally too busy to desire it. There are several who would make able and wise Presidents, but I don't know whether we can get any of them to accept the nomination."

TO BUILD A BOHEMIAN CHURCH.

The Third Methodist Episcopal Mission Promoted—To Cost $10,000.

The Third Bohemian Methodist Episcopal Mission, near Nineteenth street and California avenue, is to be promoted to a $10,000 church, with provision for 500 members. For two years this has been a flourishing mission among the Bohemians in the extreme southwest quarter of the city, and the success of the mission has encouraged its supporters to make an effort to transform it into a church. It is the intention of the Methodist Episcopal church, with the aid of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, to erect a church to cost $10,000 in this quarter. Determined efforts are being made to raise the necessary funds, and the first step in this direction will be a lecture by Chaplain McCabe at the First M. E. Church tonight. Other lectures and entertainments will be given to contribute to this fund. The Rev. F. J. Hresja, pastor of the First M. E. Bohemian Mission at No. 778 South Halsted street, has been in charge of this mission for two years, and under his management it has grown to its present proportions, which are considered sufficient for the erection of a large church.

The Rev. A. D. Traveller, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Society, said last night that it was the hope of the society to have this church erected early next spring.

He said also that there was another Bohemian church which would probably be erected about the same time. This would be from the Second Bohemian Mission, which is at present at Twelfth and Clark streets. This new church, he said, would be built upon lots purchased for the purpose by the Home Missionary Society on West Twelfth street and Newberry avenue. The funds for the erection of this church are now being raised by the same society which purchased the lots. Mr. Traveller said that Mrs. Prof. Oliver Marcy of Evanston, an officer in this society, was to be credited with the financial success of the church.

SAYS HIS MIND BECAME A BLANK.

Clarence McNabb Gives a Fragmentary Account of His Wanderings.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Clarence Willard McNabb, the assistant bookkeeper for the Union National Bank, who dropped from sight a week ago, is not materially dispelled by the return of the young man to his home.

Young McNabb reached Chicago at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, and is now confined to his bed by what closely resembles an attack of brain-fever. The case is most peculiar. From the time he left the bank for his home the evening of his disappearance his mind seemed to give way and become a perfect blank.

McNabb says he has no idea of his actions until Christmas day, when he found himself in Springfield, Mo., without money or friends. He at once telegraphed to his father and then his mind again became blank, and he knew no more until he came to his senses in the bitter cold of the succeeding day when walking on the tracks at Billings, Mo.

Here a friendly telegraph operator took pity on him, purchased him a ticket for home, and put him on the train. Arriving in Chicago young McNabb called on his brother at the Postoffice and took the train for his home in Washington Heights. Here again his mind left him, and he could not have reached the house had it not been for the assistance of a neighbor. He did not recognize his family and was at once placed in bed and under the care of Dr. German.

Subsequently he recovered sufficiently to give the above fragmentary account of his wanderings and is now kept in absolute quiet under the physician's orders. It is believed that the lad suffers from mental aberration caused by overstudy and that rest and quiet will bring about recovery.

CHICAGO'S NEW NAVAL SERVICE.

Government and Naval Officials Talk of the Proposed Revenue Vessels.

Capt. Davis of the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, Lieut. Carden, Col. N. J. Babcock of the Chicago Shipbuilding company, and Collector Clark held a meeting in the latter's office yesterday and discussed the needs of the revenue service for Chicago and Lake Michigan. The plans and specifications for the marine tug boat for Chicago's harbor and an additional revenue cutter were looked over and a few material changes such as in the length of the larger vessel and size of the smaller one were suggested. There has already been appropriated $28,000 for the marine tug and $12,000 more is expected, the additional sum being required because bidders refused to go as low as the first amount appropriated. The revenue cutter will cost something like $200,000, and the appropriation will be asked for from the present Congress. All of the marine interests of the lake cities are united in the demand for the boat as an absolute necessity to the growing commerce of Lake Michigan, and strong pressure will be brought to secure the necessary appropriation. Lieut. Carden will leave for Washington shortly to submit the specifications to the Treasury Department.

TRIED TO CARRY AWAY A TABLE.

The Queer Action of Mrs. Ida Wennell in a West Side Saloon.

Mrs. Ida Wennell, who says she lives at No. 383 West Harrison street, was so mortified at being locked up at the Maxwell Street Station last night that she caused quite a scene in the lock-up keeper's room. During the evening she wandered into S. Gillen's saloon, Harrison and Morgan streets, where her good clothes and manners attracted attention. She acted queerly, however, and the proprietor's attention was directed to her efforts, a few moments later, to carry out a small stand that was in the rear of the saloon. She was stopped, and not giving any excuse for her actions Mr. Gillen had her arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

At the station Mrs. Wennell gave the address of her brother, Simon Barrett, No. 430 Hermitage avenue, and he was sent for against her will to furnish bonds for her release.

In the meantime Mrs. Wennell confidentially told the officers that her husband was a traveling man and that they lived at No. 383 West Harrison street. She did not, however, offer any explanation of her conduct in the saloon. When her brother arrived and she was brought before him she fell to the floor in a dead faint. She was soon revived, though, and was taken away by her brother, who signed bonds for her appearance in court.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING DERRICK.

Two Carpenters at the World's Fair Grounds Instantly Killed.

An accident resulting in the loss of two lives happened at the World's Fair grounds. Andrew Johnson and John Allore, employed as carpenters on the Electricity Building, were engaged in hoisting timbors with a derrick on the second story when the supports to the derrick gave way and the machine crashed through the second story flooring, carrying the two men with it.

A hundred workmen employed on the building rushed forward at the crash and at once began to remove the débris in the effort to rescue the men buried beneath. In a few minutes the men were rescued. Both were dead. The bodies were removed to the Hyde Park morgue. An investigation will be made today.

Johnson came from Philadelphia a short time ago and boarded at No. 5909 La Salle street. He was unmarried and his relatives are not known. Allore has a family in Canada. He also had been in Chicago but a short time. He was 35 years old and without means.

TOOK LAUDANUM AND THEN BEER.

Leonard Stevens' Effort to Take His Own Life—Will Not Die.

A roughly-dressed young man entered Davis' saloon, at Pacific avenue and Harrison street, last evening and ordered a glass of beer. Before drinking it, however, he took a two-ounce bottle full of laudanum from his pocket and swallowed the contents. Then he drank the beer and dashed the glass to the floor. Mr. Davis, thinking the man was drunk, asked him to leave the place. No sooner had he reached the sidewalk than the young man fell. He was taken to the Armory Station, where antidotes were administered, and after he had improved he was removed to the County Hospital. There he was placed out of danger. It was not until after he had been at the hospital several hours that he could tell his name. It was Leonard Stevens, he said, and he lives at Warwick, Ill. He did not give any reason for his attempt upon his life.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Brace of Assignments.

George A. Ritzler, a wholesale and retail crockery merchant, made an assignment yesterday to Alva E. Campbell. Assets are estimated at $17,000, and liabilities at $31,000. Ritzler owned three stores, two retail branches, at No. 155 Twenty-second street and No. 515 South Halsted street, and a wholesale house at No. 725 Milwaukee avenue. Business at the retail stores was said to have been good, but complications at the wholesale department is alleged to have caused the trouble. "Ritzler," said his attorney, M. J. Thompson, "was induced by a man named Smith to start the wholesale house, and under his control a debt of $6,000 or $8,000 was created." Smith, Bornham & Co., wholesale candy manufacturers and dealers, made an assignment to F. A. Willoughby. The company's factory is at No. 195 South Desplaines street. Assets and liabilities are placed at $3,000 each.

Disgusted with the Punishment.

William Tyler, the "green goods" man arrested by postoffice inspectors last summer for working his game on two grangers from Tennessee, was fined $50 by Judge Blodgett. It was not proved that Tyler wrote and mailed the "green goods" circular which led on the victims or his sentence would have been heavier. Tyler went under several aliases and with several confidence men did a flourishing business. The government spent nearly $1,000 in Tyler's case, and after he had been fined but $50 the postoffice inspectors were disgusted and declared they would not attempt to run down any more "green goods" men that they might escape on a small fine. It is said that 20,000 green goods circulars are now being mailed at New York daily and sent to people throughout the West.

Dassler Gets a Light Sentence.

William R. Dassler, the money-order clerk in the North Clark street postal station, who was found guilty of embezzling $3,000, was sentenced to six months in the County Jail and to pay a fine of $3,000 by Judge Blodgett yesterday. This is the lowest penalty the Judge could, under the law, impose, and he said he would sign a petition to the President that the fine be remitted. Several influential Republican politicians of the North Town testified to Dassler's previous good character, and Postmaster Sexton put in a good word for the young man and said the disgrace Dassler had suffered was sufficient punishment for the crime, inasmuch as his friends had promptly reimbursed the government for its loss.

Thieves Get Valuable Information.

Thieves early yesterday morning entered the saloon of Barney McNicholas at Forty-ninth and Halsted streets, near the police station. They woke McNicholas up, and while he was looking down the muzzle of a revolver they asked him where he kept his money. McNicholas told them, and they took $200 and a watch and chain. McNicholas cannot identify the thieves. Some time ago a house on Frazier street was broken into and nearly all of the household effects taken. The police arrested John Mahoney and Barney Ward and with them a Mrs. Burk, to whom, the police claim, the youths sold the stolen property.

Discussed Negro Suffrage.

At last evening's meeting of the Hamilton club Justice Randall H. White adversely discussed the paper read at the last club meeting by Mr. Tenny on the question of negro suffrage. Among the members of the club who listened to last night's debate were E. J. Judd, George H. Harlow, E. C. Moderwell, Frank Wells, J. R. Laing, George E. Cramer, Rensselaer Stone, F. J. Moulton, John H. Hamline, C. R. Wheeler, F. F. Haigh, J. C. Braydon, J. E. Gould, E. P. Fassett, George W. Underwood, Charles Jones, Robert Mather, Frank Compton, W. P. Pennhallow, and Charles Murray.

Moulter Will Probably Die.

Fred Schmedtke was arraigned before Justice Severson yesterday morning charged with assault with intent to kill. Christmas eve he struck a young man named Walter Moulter over the head with a billiard cue in Fritz Neubauer's saloon, No. 232 Clybourn place, fracturing his skull. Moulter was carried to his home, No. 226 Clybourn place, in an unconscious condition and has not spoken since. He will probably die. The case was continued until Jan. 7 to await the result of Moulter's injuries. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

Lay in Ambush for Robbers.

For a long time there have been complaints made to Alfred Lemars, proprietor of the Friendship House, Nos. 81 to 85 South Clinton street, that an alley near the hotel was frequented by thieves and pickpockets. Mr. Lemars, assisted by three detectives, concealed himself in the alley last night and saw five men stop James R. Smith and drag him into the alley. They were beginning to go through his pockets, when Lemars and the detectives interfered. The five men were locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

Contemplates No Warfare.

Ald. Hepburn last evening denied he had any intention of fighting in the Council the arrangements for the erection of an Art Institute on the site of the Exposition Building. "If the matter is not finally settled and should come before the Council for confirmation, I should oppose the location of the Art Institute at that particular part of the Lake-Front. I think it is the worst place that could be selected. I think the institute had better be placed further south."

Funeral of Emma De Clercq.

The funeral of Emma De Clercq, the young woman who committed suicide by taking morphine Christmas night, took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Collett De Clercq, No. 1 Groveland court. All the members of the young woman's family were present. The Rev. J. H. Worcester, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, conducted a brief service at the house. The remains were interred at Graceland.

The New Postal Card.

The new postal cards are selling at a great rate and large demands are being made for them by business-men especially. They are nearly as large again as the ones hitherto in use. As one may only write an address on the front of the card they suggest a lot of space wasted. The stamp is a bust picture of Gen. Grant, with three-quarter view of the face. The impressions as yet are a little too dark, but will get lighter as the die is worn by use.

Burglars Rob the County Hospital.

Saturday night the store-room at the County Hospital was broken into by burglars. The robbers took twenty pairs of blankets used for the cots in the hospital, four chests of tea, five bolts of white flannel, one dozen napkins, eight rolls of linen for toweling, and five dozen towels. The value of the goods is estimated at $250.

For Alleged Embezzlement.

E. W. Dickenson, a collector for A. Simmons of Englewood, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement preferred against him by his employer. Dickenson, it is claimed, collected a small sum of money which he failed to turn over. The case was continued until Dec. 30. Bonds were placed at $500.

Yerkes' New Locomotive Arrives.

The tramway locomotive C. T. Yerkes purchased in Paris last summer for use on the North Division street railway line reached the Custom-House yesterday. It was invoiced at $5,000 and Mr. Yerkes paid $2,000 duty on the engine. It probably will be tested in a few days.

Fire in the First National Bank Building.

A small fire broke out in the boiler-room of the First National Bank Building early this morning. Nothing but a quantity of rubbish was consumed, the firemen putting out the blaze almost immediately.

Plan of Ward Organization.

The Cook County Central Blaine club met at the Sherman last night under the Presidency of G. E. Detweiler and appointed a committee to report a plan of ward organization at the next meeting.

Items.

Importers were yesterday notified that three of the General Board of Appraisers will be in Chicago on or shortly after Jan. 7 to hear appeals in customs cases.

A verdict of "suicide while despondent" was found by the Coroner's jury in the inquest held yesterday on the body of John B. Lindroth, who cut his throat with a razor Sunday morning at Pullman.

Martin Jackman was caught trying to steal some clothing from bureau drawers in Adolph Baccec's residence, No. 22 South Sangamon street, last night and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station on a charge of burglary.

Joseph Amatissi and Joseph Cassillini were arrested Sunday night at No. 557 West Kinzie street on the charge of having swindled Joseph Franchi, a butcher at No. 254 West Indiana street, out of $250 in cash and a gold watch and chain. Carlo Possini was with them at the time of their arrest. They all drew revolvers, and Possini was gathered in with them. They will be given a hearing before Justice Severson this morning.

Barney Savage was arrested yesterday by Detective Clancy of the Stock-Yards on a charge of highway robbery. The story is that Sunday, while Savage was out prospecting, he met Patrick Fitzgerald at Center avenue and Forty-ninth street. Fitzgerald was taking a small roast of beef to his home. Savage held him up and took away the meat and $2.50, all the money Fitzgerald had. The latter reported the matter to the police and Savage was taken in.

Martin Badger, the Wabash avenue tailor, who stabbed E. W. Emery, whom he found walking with his divorced wife on Cottage Grove avenue Christmas night, was before Justice Glennon yesterday morning. Badger was pale and nervous. Lieut. Healy said Emery was not able so appear, and asked for a continuance of five days. Badger was remanded until Jan. 2, without bail. Mrs. Campbell, Badger's companion, who is charged with being an accessory, was held until the same time in bonds of $1,000.

"Contra Costa" rare old wines. 130 La Salle.

HOPELESSLY AT ODDS.

CHICAGO ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS HAVE A FALLING OUT.

The Whole Trouble Results from a Desire to Control the Eclectic Staff at the County Hospital—A Scheme for a Secret Meeting That Proved to Be Anything but That—The Plan of the "Outs"—How the "Ins" Succeeded in Carrying Their Point.

The eclectic physicians of Cook County had a meeting at the Grand Pacific which resulted in such a rupture and bitter feeling that not one of them now has any hope that the school will ever again be united. Politics did it. Both sides desire control of the eclectic staff at the County Hospital and both claim to have an understanding with the County Commissioners.

A week ago a number of eclectics who claim that their school, so far as political patronage went, has been ruled by a ring of three or four members of the Chicago Eclectic Medical Society, who are also in the faculty of Bennett Medical College, decided upon a quiet meeting of the dissatisfied ones for the formation of a new society which should make a fight for the medical positions at the County Hospital. A slate was arranged and several of the Commissioners seen. A call was privately issued to those interested for last night's meeting. Unfortunately for these well-laid plans, Dr. George Harvey Lee, one of the prime movers, confided the scheme to a brother Mason, who, he says, betrayed him. The result was funny to all except the originators.

The people who it was intended should be kept from knowing anything of the meeting placed a public call for it in a morning paper. The consequence was that the chosen few to the number of fifteen were present last night, but they were dumfounded at the presence also of twenty-eight of the men whom they had endeavored to keep in dense ignorance of the plan.

The Meeting Convenes.

Dr. Lee called the meeting to order. The twenty-eight attempted to take part in the deliberations, but were told that they could only join after the election of officers, and that even then their names must be indorsed and acted upon at a future meeting. The scene which followed was far from harmonious. The following, which appears upon the minutes of the "regular" meeting, expresses the sense of one side:

"We, the eclectics of Chicago and Cook County, feel the need of a society free from medical politics, in which harmony and good-fellowship will prevail and through which personal ambition cannot be forwarded and by our voice and ballot uphold the dignity of our school that where eclecticism has the chance to be pushed forward in public institutions it should be represented by men capable of performing the duties incumbent upon them in a scientific and professional manner instead of being satisfied with the name without the performance of duty. The sentiment of the meeting was that all the brains of eclecticism in Chicago and Cook County are not centered in the faculty of any medical college. Therefore it is our wish that our society shall have the right to name three of the active staff at the Cook County Hospital."

Despite the protests of those who were not allowed to vote the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Wilson H. Davis; Vice-President, Dr. W. M. Borland; Secretary, Dr. G. H. Lee. A committee, consisting of these officers and Drs. J. G. Bemis and F. A. Barber, was then appointed to confer with the County Commissioners with reference to the appointment of a new staff at the hospital. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place next Thursday evening. Immediately those who had been invited to come gathered at one end of the room and the uninvited guests at the other. The latter were then called to order by Dr. John Tascher, and in the presence of their friends the enemy adopted the following:

The "Outs" Resolve.

WHEREAS, Pursuant to a call issued by certain physicians of Cook County to form an association for mutual scientific advancement a large body of reputable physicians met at the Grand Pacific Hotel but were excluded from any participation in the business by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws contrary to all parliamentary practice. It was at once evident to the large and representative body of eclectic physicians of Chicago present that a scheme had been in this way inaugurated to further the appointment of a staff for the Cook County Hospital; and,

WHEREAS, The said physicians have been debarred from having a voice in the matter; be it

Resolved, That we, the eclectic physicians of Chicago, object to such manner of securing appointment and that we most heartily indorse the recommendations of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society at their meeting of recent date.

A call was at once signed for a special meeting of the Chicago society. It is anticipated that last night's meeting will result in a still wider breach, and that the fight over the retainment of the present staff of physicians will be a bitter one. Drs. E. F. Bucking, John Tascher, and E. M. Reading, three of the present staff, took part in the meeting of those who were not allowed to take part in the regular affair of last night. Those supporting the present staff claim that the trouble is the work of Dr. Milton Jay, whose retirement from the faculty of Bennett College created much talk some time ago. They also claim that should his efforts succeed the promoters would make no effort to continue the independent existence of a purely eclectic staff. The members of the society formed last night claim, on the other hand, that the Chicago society has for years consisted practically of but the few who met to secure their own indorsement to their own appointment on the hospital staff.

CARLETONS DEFEAT THE HARVARDS.

Five Hundred Persons Witness the Game—Other Contests.

At the Carleton club-house last evening the Carleton and Harvard clubs played an interesting game of indoor ball. Five hundred persons were present. The game resulted in favor of the home team, the score being 10 to 4. The umpires were Tyrrell and Williams.

The Davitts saved themselves from a row of goose eggs in the game with the Æolus nine at Zenieschek's Hall last evening by one run in the seventh inning. That was made with three men on bases and forced in on a base on balls. The Æolus team won by a score of 10 to 1.

The Ashlands won their game from the La Salles last evening by a score of 12 to 10. The La Salle club hall never held a larger audience. Sympathizers of both sides were present in force, and they had plenty of opportunity to sympathize. Umpires had not been provided by the Secretary of the league and two novices were coaxed into the field, to be all but maltreated for the balance of the evening. The Ashlands had it all their own way until the sixth, when they went all to pieces.

The game of ball between Company C's team and the Catlins at Klare's Hall last night was rather one-sided, the former leading the latter from the start to the finish. The Catlins played with eight men and showed their deficiency both in skill and number. The batteries held their places throughout the game.

Last night's game between the St. Johns and St. Jarlaths of the Catholic Young Men's League at Freiberg Opera-House, No. 186 Twenty-second street, was replete with good plays, and was interesting throughout. The St. Johns won by a score of 12 to 10, but not without hard playing and close attention.

PRESENTED WITH A GOLD WATCH.

Ex-Assistant Superintendent of Police Brennan Pleasantly Surprised.

The presentation of a watch and chain to ex-Assistant Superintendent of Police Michael Brennan took place last evening at Mr. Brennan's house, Garfield avenue and Dayton street. Among those present were D. C. Cregier, Austin J. Doyle, John S. Cooper, Thomas Judge, Peter Fortune, Thomas Lynch Jr., Charles Drueby, M. C. Cohen, William M. Jung, M. J. Keely, James Doyle, Lieut. Byrne, Lieut. Gibbon, Capt. Joseph Kipley, William H. Dollard, J. O. M. Storn, L. P. Colleran, ex-Lieut. O'Connor, M. Hayes, T. Hayes, Justice Severson, A. Payton, and F. Finnan.

Austin Doyle made a speech and then presented the watch. Mr. Doyle's speech was a eulogy of Mr. Brennan's career as a police official and citizen and was happily replied to by the recipient of the gift.

Dalton, our great "kitchen outfitter," is at 56 Wabash; sells the best steel range on earth.

CONFECTIONERS SEEK CLOSER RELATIONS.

The Jobbers and Manufacturers Meet—Painters Elect Officers.

A joint meeting of the jobbing and manufacturing confectioners of Chicago was held last night at the Palmer House. Nearly all the manufacturing confectioners and jobbers of the city were present. The subjects considered were the relations between the manufacturers and the jobbers, the matter of a price-list and the raising of the grade of the manufactured article. Said a member: "We do not propose to raise our scale of prices, but rather to lower it. One of the main points we are seeking after is to secure greater stability in our price-list and to effect a closer organization, so that we can compel a few manufacturers who are inclined to produce an inferior article to bring their product up to grade."

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Lodge No. 147, held its semi-annual election of officers last night at No. 232 East Randolph street. The meeting was attended by about 200 members and held behind closed doors. The members refused to give the results of the meeting because, they said, the employers refuse to give employment to the officers of their organization, looking upon them as agitators.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is naturally fermented; there is nothing in it but the juice of grapes. Try it.

Fits, spasms, opium habit, headache, neuralgia, nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles.

Essence of Ginger don't cure coughs and build you up like Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Parker's Hair Balsam cleanses the scalp.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 8 p. m.—The area of low pressure has moved eastward, and is now central north of Lake Superior, the pressure having declined rapidly over the lake region and the central valleys during the day and increased rapidly in the Rocky Mountain districts. Fair weather continues generally throughout all districts, except that light local snows are reported in the Upper Mississippi Valley, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. It is warmer in the central valleys, the lake regions, and Southern States, where the temperature has risen about 10 degrees. It is colder at Rocky Mountain stations, the temperature being 10 degrees below zero north of Dakota.

Light local showers are indicated for the central valleys and the lake regions during Tuesday or Tuesday night, with winds shifting to westerly and colder on Wednesday.

For Indiana and Illinois, occasional showers, winds shifting to Northwest, colder Tuesday night.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, occasional light snows, winds shifting to west, colder Tuesday night.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for 48 hours ending 7 p. m., Dec. 30, 1891: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, generally fair, except probable light showers in Western Illinois, falling temperature Tuesday night, fair and considerably colder Wednesday.

For Chicago and vicinity: Generally fair until Wednesday night, falling temperature by Tuesday evening, much colder Wednesday, continued southerly gales, becoming westerly during Tuesday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.96	60	74	N. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.68	26	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	30.06	32	36	N. E.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	38	38	S.	Clo'dy	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.74	52	54	S.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.30	50	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.98	18	28	W.	Clear	.01
Chicago	29.46	44	48	S.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.82	46	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	29.78	40	42	E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.36	46	48	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.16	26	32	W.	Clear	†
Des Moines, Ia.	29.48	34	46	N. W.	Clo'dy	.01
Detroit, Mich.	29.74	40	42	S. E.	Clo'dy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.98	30	44	N. W.	Clo'dy	.04
Dubuque, Ia.	29.34	42	44	S. W.	Clo'dy	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.34	30	32	N. W.	Clo'dy	.20
Erie, Pa.	29.82	38	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	64	66	S.	Cl'udy	....
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	29.50	40	42	S.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.34	38	40	S.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.92	30	32	S. W.	Clear	†
Huron, S. D.	29.70	22	32	W.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.68	46	50	S.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.24	54	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	29.72	38	60	N. W.	Fair	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.48	42	58	N.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.12	40	48	Calm.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.42	34	40	N.	Snow	.04
Louisville, Ky.	29.82	50	53	S.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.44	40	42	S. E.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.34	38	38	S.	Cl'udy	....
Memphis, Tenn.	29.88	54	56	S.	Cl'udy	....
Miles City	29.78	32	40	W.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.40	40	44	S. E.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.48	0	28	N. E.	Clear	....
Montreal	30.34	18	22	E.	Clear	....
Moorehead, Minn.	29.60	20	30	W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.						
New Orleans, La.	30.10	60	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
New York City	30.38	38	53	S.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	29.72	32	36	N. W.	Clear	.04
Oswego, N. Y.	30.14	30	32	S.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	29.76	30	40	S.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.82	32	38	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.58	52	56	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.52	30	34	W.	Cl'udy	.14
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.32	24	34	S.	Clear	.02
Sioux City, Ia.	29.72	28	34	N. W.	Clear	.12
Springfield, Ill.	29.48	48	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	.50
Springfield, Mo.	29.72	44	52	N. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.70	42	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cal.						

†Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 38 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 40; 10 a. m., 42; 11 a. m., 45; 12 m., 48; 1 p. m., 50; 3 p. m., 53; 6 p. m., 51. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Arrived, steamers Aurania from Liverpool, Moravia from Hamburg, Obdam from Rotterdam, Thingvalla from Copenhagen, Capua from Santos and Rio Janeiro.

London—Sighted, Dania and Spain from New York.

Boulogne—Arrived, Edam from New York.

Glasgow—Arrived, State of Nebraska from New York.

Antwerp—Arrived, Noordland from New York.

Boston—Arrived, Cephalonia from Liverpool.

Philadelphia—Arrived, Minnesota from London.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

Frederick Sutcliff, Mary Eldred.....25—25
Emil Haines, Caroline Weinert.....25—27
Frank Kirsch, Mary Schroeder.....27—22
Henry Puplow, Arlington Heights, Elisa Geibel, same.....23—17
Edward Hathaway, Turner, A. B. Brown, same.....44—22
Thomas Petrey, Nellie Harrigan.....26—24
James McNaught, Margaret Osborne.....23—23
Filomeno Cocello, Angela Adduci.....28—18
Henry Boetelmann, Sophie Bevensee.....27—23
William S. Jones, Annie Fitzgerald.....23—20
Bernard J. Gray, Corda Fithian.....30—19
Wenzl Shubert, Selma Zarschler.....22—22
Robert Colhoun, Julia E. Dillard.....46—45
Josef Curin, Mary Holankova.....22—19
Oscar Heinowski, Flora Meiyer.....33—18
William A. Green, Vi Whorton.....24—24
Carl Petterson, Emma Herberg.....26—24
Michael Naleway, Margaretha Wisz.....25—25
Francis X. Steck, Alice Kinsella.....36—40
Casper Bing, Friedericke Sucher.....82—62
W. F. Dean, Ludington, N. W. Stewart, Palestine.....32—27
Otto Liebknecht, Annie Weber.....33—23
William Henry Lovings, Annie Wileby.....38—27
Louis Fembach, Lena Grossman.....27—25
Johann Bohn, Bertha Huth.....36—23
Josef Hosek, Fannie Kubinova.....24—21
Jan Blaha, Maria Fosinbar.....24—21
Jesse Stringer, Elgin, Anna Ryan, Bloom'gdale.....30—20
Peter Sharenba, Riverside, Ida Nevean.....22—17
Arthur Gordan, Julia A. Cavanaugh.....28—29
T. Henry Schrum, Thornton, Emma D. Dahlman, Globe Station.....29—18
James Herman, Edith Schmidt.....33—19
Charles Schultz, Katherine Keyes.....23—20
Joseph D. Smith, Katie Roderick, Kansas City.....23—23
S. A. Richmond, Tuscola, S. E. Gibbs, Danville.....44—40
George M. Harlan, Hattie A. Roberts.....33—22
Jonas O. Bergland, Adaline La Cadden.....25—21
George McElliott, Mary Reed.....23—23
Jan Kacmiewski, Mary King.....25—25
John Giffen, Annie M. Elliott.....27—22
Peter Wiltjer, Dora Dykama.....21—21
John Ryan, Henriette Leonberg.....31—32
Allan Miller, Iva P. Scott.....28—21
Henry Schnede, Clara Rieger.....46—42
Charles W. Steffka, Elizabeth Hahn.....27—23
M. A. Golding, Lauretta E. M. Richardson.....36—19
August Piegeman, Louise Welte.....42—50
Carl Zimmerman, Clara Albrecht.....20—19
William H. Reynolds, Myrtle L. Garmen.....25—15
Frank H. Boardman, Albany, Kittie Clement, Evergreen Park.....26—22
Charles M. Gardner, Lincoln, Neb., Florence Nightingale, Barrington.....29—29
David Rose, Sarah Horder.....30—26
Edison Summerville, Myrtle Clark.....19—19
Julius Moisin, Ella Burke.....25—25
Blake James, Sarah Smith.....38—37
Albert Masek, Kansas City, Mary E. Metcalf.....46—46
Franz E. Guepper, Anna Jaeckel.....24—26
Thomas H. Harpcroft, Nellie F. Smith.....22—19
Robert C. Clark, Martha E. S. Murray.....23—22
Charles B. Munger, Martha Boyle.....25—24
Elliott A. Pritchard, Helen Cary.....29—31

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

CLIFFORD—Nellie Clifford (nee Giffney), beloved wife of James Clifford, aged 32 years and 3 months, at her residence, 332 Washburne-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

CALLAGHAN—Henry Challaghan, aged 47 years, beloved husband of Lizzie Callaghan, nee Warren. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 31, 1891, from the residence of William Gill, 198 Townsend-st., by cars from N. W. depot to Calvary.

CHENEY—At Asheville, N. C., Monday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Marsylvia J. Cheney, mother of Clarence C. Cheney and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman of this city.

CARUTHERS—Dec. 28, Malcom Caruthers, 37 Banks-st. Funeral services at his late residence at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Burial private. Friends will please not send flowers.

DEWEY—Dec. 28, 1891, of typhoid fever, Henry Dewey, aged 18 years. Funeral Wednesday, 11 a. m., from residence, 5559 Cottage Grove-av., by carriages to Graceland.

DUELL—At residence of grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hervey, 2953 Michigan-av., Dec. 28, Vera, youngest daughter of W. C. and Mary Hervey Duell, aged 5 years.

FRESE—Dec. 28, Richard D. Frese, beloved husband of Mary Frese and son of the late Theo. Frese. Funeral services at residence, 94 Schiller-st., Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 2 p. m. San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* please copy.

GANEY—Dec. 27, Margie E. Ganey, beloved daughter of Henry and Mary Ganey, nee Griffin, aged 3 years and 9 months. Funeral from parents' residence, 319 Wells-st., at 11:30 a. m., by carriages to Northwestern depot, Kinzie and Wells-sts., cars to Calvary, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

KEITH—Dec. 28, at the residence of her mother, 2714 South Park-av., Emma L. Keith. Funeral notice hereafter.

LAY—At La Grange, Ill., Dec. 28, Donald Bennett Lay, youngest son of Charles C. and Fanny Cossitt Lay.

McKEEVER—At the residence of his parents, 404 Winchester-av., James F. McKeever, son of James and Bridget McKeever, nee Traynor, and brother-in-law of Officer Peter Murphy, Claud C. Hill, and Jack Pratt. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of Catholic Order of Foresters.

MOREY—Robert D. Morey, youngest son of Arthur T. and Mary E. Morey, nee Denvir, at his parents' residence, 139 S. Morgan-st., Monday, Dec. 28, of meningitis. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m.; carriages to Calvary.

MARKHAM—At 114 De Koven-st., Patrick Markham, aged 79 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

SEEGER—William C., aged 66 years, father of August C., John W., Charles C. Seeger, and Frida Stahmer. Funeral from the residence of his son, August C. Seeger, 847 Belmont-av., Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 2 p. m. sharp to Rosehill.

TRIPP—Monday, the 28th inst., Helen Chester Tripp, daughter of George A. and Cora C. Tripp, aged 5 years 3 months and 15 days. Interment at Buffalo, N. Y.

WOOD—The funeral services of Mrs. Julia H., wife of Dr. E. W. Wood, will be held at Oak Park M. E. Church, Tuesday, 29th inst., 1 o'clock p. m., thence by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

WILSON—Dec. 27, 1891, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Maggie Wilson. Funeral Dec. 29, from late residence, 320 W. Indiana-st., at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHAPLAIN C. C. McCABE OF NEW YORK will deliver his famous lecture, "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," in the Clark Street M. E. Church this evening for the benefit of the first Bohemian Methodist Episcopal Church in the world, now building in Chicago.

A MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB TO take appropriate action on the death of T. S. Applegate of Adrian, Mich., a member of the Club, will be held at the Club rooms at 12:30 p. m., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will give a complimentary entertainment New Year's eve to young men employed in offices. Several thousand tickets are being distributed and seats can be reserved at the Association rooms. Any person not receiving one of those tickets can secure seats by applying at the rooms.

THE SERVICES NEXT FRIDAY EVENING for the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association at the Emanuel Cong. will be dispensed with.

THE AUDITORIUM.

TONIGHT, Tomorrow Matinee and Evening, and Thursday Evening. AUSTRIAN JUVENILE MILITARY BAND.

SOLOIST—MRS. AGNES THOMSON. PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.

Branch Office in the Inter Ocean Building, where seats can be had at regular prices.

THE AUDITORIUM.

Next Friday Afternoon, Jan. 1st. Next Saturday Evening, Jan. 2.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

Under the Direction of THEO. THOMAS

Assisted by the Great Pianist, Ignace J. PADEREWSKI.

Branch Office in the Inter-Ocean Building.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts.

OUTRUNNING THE FIELD.

JAMES T. POWERS —IN— A STRAIGHT TIP.

Secure seats now for SOUVENIR NIGHT, THURSDAY, and the two big Holiday performances New Year's Day.

Next Sunday—The best of all war plays, SHENANDOAH.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. Hundreds Turned Away. Comedy Success of the Season. SOL SMITH RUSSELL In his greatest success, PEACEFUL VALLEY.

Special New Year's Matinee Friday, and Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Seats now on sale for any performance.

McVICKER'S—Every Evening.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1891.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND pounds of butter were sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 28 cents.

THE New York market was active yesterday, and prices for the whole list were higher than they closed before the holiday vacation. Prices were much higher on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The most rapid advance ever known on the exchange was made by City railroad stock, which jumped up 22 points. Sterling rates were firmer. New York exchange was par to 10 cents premium.—The leading produce markets at Chicago were moderately active, weak, and lower. Mild weather and the absence of speculative interest affected wheat and liberal receipts depressed corn. As compared with the latest prices of Thursday May wheat closed 1⅛ cents lower, May corn ⅝ cent lower, May oats ¾ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, May pork 7½ cents lower, lard steady, and ribs 5 cents lower.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 8,841,207 bushels of wheat, 1,605,880 bushels of corn, 838,050 bushels of oats, 572,129 bushels of rye, and 102,581 bushels of barley. Total, 11,957,797 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 7,368,128 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 44,775,615 bushels of wheat, 5,863,814 bushels of corn, 3,720,439 bushels of oats, 2,492,528 bushels of rye, and 2,402,361 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 1,472,272 in wheat and 1,948,740 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 114,010 bushels.

THE TRIBUNE called attention last Sunday to the propriety and necessity of the ratification by the Senate of the anti-slave trade treaty prepared by the Brussels conference of 1889. The consent of all the powers represented at that conference is necessary to make the treaty effective. It was considered doubtful at one time whether France would ratify, owing to objections to some of the provisions regulating commerce with the Congo Free State. Yesterday's dispatches stated, however, that the French Senate had acted favorably. Seventeen out of the eighteen powers have ratified, and the responsibility of nullifying all that has been done rests on the United States Senate. It is not likely that it will incur the odium of allowing the African slave trade to go on when it is in its power to stop it. The treaty should be taken up and acted on as soon as the Senate reassembles.

IF the Democrats are anxious to try their hand at "small bills" there is one they will probably have no difficulty in passing. The Indian Department Appropriation bill passed by the last Congress was amended after it had been reported from the committee so as to give the Choctaws and Chickasaws $2,991,450 for their alleged right and title in certain lands occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. This was purely a claim agents' job and they expected to pocket half the money. Knowing that the government was being defrauded the President prevented the payment of the money and the claim agents have been baffled.

If the economising Democrats of the House so choose they can introduce and pass a little bill to repeal this improper appropriation. The Senate will not hesitate to concur and the President's signature is assured. That would make a saving of nearly three million dollars. It is specially desirable that the Democrats should take this action, because this job was put into the Indian Appropriation bill by the votes of the extravagant Democrats of the last Congress. They cast an almost solid vote for it in the House and Senate, while a majority of the Republicans in both branches voted against it. After the Democrats have cleaned their own skirts they will be in a better position to attack the extravagances of others. When the Democrats do reclaim this money which they voted away last year THE TRIBUNE will give them its congratulations.

THOSE Chicago newspapers which stand by Mr. Cooley say that when the old Drainage Board made provision for a channel to be crossed by permanent bridges to drain the Stock-Yards region and the South Fork of the South Branch it attempted to violate the Sanitary District law, which says the channel to be cut by the Trustees shall be a navigable stream.

The plan of the Trustees contemplated a connection between the Chicago River and the main drainage channel. One of these was by the way of the West Fork. It was intended that there should be swing bridges on this route, so that a vessel would have no difficulty about going from Lake Michigan to the southern end of the channel. The other was by way of the South Fork. Owing to the enormous railroad damages which swing bridges would entail it was intended to have fixed bridges on this route. The plan of the old board was economic and provided for a navigable channel.

Mr. Cooley does not contemplate a single connection between Lake Michigan and the drainage channel. He is figuring on two, just as the Drainage Board did. But the difference is that he insists that each of these connections shall be a navigable stream and that each must have swing bridges. The law does not require it but Mr. Cooley does. The objection to it is its enormous expense. The cost of a ship canal crossing a number of railroad tracks will be more than the district can stand. Therefore swing bridges should not be insisted on in passing through the Stock-Yards section. It is quite sufficient if there are such bridges on the West Fork route.

Mr. Cooley's plan is to have one channel up that fork and the other across Hyde Park and Lake, each to be navigable, and the last of them crossing many roads. If a majority of the board stands by him in any such folly the means of the district will be exhausted before the work is one-tenth done.

THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT THE LAKES.

It was provided by an agreement made in 1817 between the United States and Great Britain that:

The naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes by his Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is:

On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon; on the upper lakes, to two vessels, not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force; on the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel not exceeding like burden, and armed with like force. All other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed.

This arrangement suited the United States then. The war of 1812 was just over and there was no expectation of future difficulties with England. The country was in debt and did not feel like rivaling Great Britain in building armed vessels. There were no settlements worth mentioning on the lakes west of Detroit, and there seemed no great need of government vessels. At that time there was no communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to ascend the St. Lawrence was a task of great difficulty. In case of war this country could have built and equipped a lake fleet more quickly than Canada.

The situation has changed materially since then. The United States does need a lake navy. There are many reasons why it should have more than two ships each of 100 tons burden, and armed with an eighteen-pounder, for service on Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. Besides that there is a canal in Canadian territory, connecting Erie and Ontario, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been so improved that the English can rush a number of vessels into the last-named lake from Montreal. It is desirable, therefore, that this treaty provision should be canceled, which binds one country but does not really bind the other, for England is about as well off as it would be were it not in force.

It is claimed that in order to equalize conditions the United States should build canals in its own territory which will enable ships of its regular navy to enter the lakes from the seaboard and to pass from one lake to another. That would necessitate a canal on the American side of Niagara Falls, the deepening and enlargement of the one from the Hudson to Buffalo or Oswego, and the improvement of the waterway connecting the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. The expense would be enormous and much of the work would be of little commercial value.

There is a simpler way of disposing of the difficulty. The St. Lawrence forms for a long distance the boundary between the two countries. There are hundreds of points on the American bank where fortifications could be erected which, if armed with high-power guns and supplemented by torpedoes, would make it impossible for any vessel to ascend the stream. English access to Lake Ontario from the ocean could be barred most effectually. No treaty forbids the erection of such fortifications, nor could England, which is spending millions to make Halifax, the Barbadoes, and certain West India islands impregnable fortresses, object to the United States taking the simplest of precautions.

With the St. Lawrence closed there would remain to be dealt with in case of war only such armed vessels as Great Britain or the Dominion might have actually on the lakes. Whatever that number might be, the United States should have as many. If after the treaty provision is canceled and this country has built what vessels it needs, the Dominion should attempt to exceed that number, then the United States, with a longer purse and superior facilities, could increase its fleet. There is no doubt, however, that an arrangement can be substituted for the present one, which, while relieving this country from its present predicament, will prevent any unnecessary rivalry between the two nations in the building of armed ships on the lakes.

What should be done is to give Great Britain notice of the abrogation of the treaty, and then proceed to erect fortifications on the St. Lawrence, and order the construction of whatever vessels are required for service on the lakes. A canal around Niagara Falls would cost eighteen millions and would be of little value unless the St. Lawrence was also closed. It will take but a tithe of that sum to put American interests on the lakes beyond possibility of molestation.

GROVER CLEVELAND ON AMERICANISM.

Among the speakers at the dinner recently given by the New England Society of Brooklyn was Grover Cleveland. Upon this occasion he aired his views on "True Americanism" and improved the opportunity, as might have been expected, to deliver another of his pompous moral lectures to the American people. In the course of his address the Stuffed Prophet said:

> The Pilgrims and their descendants and all who celebrate Forefathers' day will fail in the discharge of the highest duty if, yielding to the temptation of an un-American tendency, they neglect to teach persistently that in the early days there was and still ought to be such a thing as true and distinctive Americanism. This does not mean that a spirit of narrowness or proscription should be encouraged. It does, however, mean insistence that every transfer of allegiance from another government to our own should signify the taking on at the same time of an aggressive and affirmative devotion to the spirit of American institutions. It means that our government is not suited to selfish, sordid people and that in their hands is is not safe. This is the time when there is pressing need for the earnest enforcement of these truths, and occasions like this cannot be better improved than by leading us to such self-correction as shall fit us to illustrate and teach the lessons of true Americanism. With such preparation as this, leaving no place for the ignoble thought that our government can, without perversion, hold out unequal rewards and encourage selfish designs, we shall teach that this heritage of ours has been confided to the patriotic keeping and loving care of true Americanism, and that this alone can preserve it.

The rest of the address was devoted to the enunciation of fat, ponderous, stupendous platitudes on the same lines as the above. It contained but one fact of any special interest—namely: that he is of New England origin and hails from some precinct east of the Connecticut known by the characteristic and, so far as he is concerned, peculiarly significant name of Bean Hill. Admitting all that he asserts about the necessity of true Americanism, for no one will question it, why did the fat platitudinarian not tell his audience how it is to be inculcated and promoted in the face of opposing forces? How much "true Americanism" is there or will there ever be in three-fourths of the flood of Slavs, Italians, and other Europeans pouring into this country every year and reinforcing Mr. Cleveland's party? A large majority of these aliens are not only un-American in all their habits, ideas, and sentiments, but they refuse to send their children to the public American schools because they hate American political and religious ideas themselves and do not want their children to come under American influences and become true American citizens. How much "true Americanism" is there in that enormous foreign political and boodle organization known as Tammany Hall, which dominates the Empire State and to which the Stuffed Prophet pays political tribute himself as well as campaign assessments? What does he suggest or propose as a reform or as a remedy for that plague spot on the American body politic? Nothing. And yet he never had a more admirable opportunity to denounce that organization, to point out its un-American character, and to warn the people of its insidious progress from Tammany Hall to Albany and from Albany to Washington.

In this speech, as in every other address he has delivered since he made his advent in public life, Mr. Cleveland has confined himself to the enunciation of ponderous platitudes. He has not originated a new thought or idea nor advanced a suggestion for the remedy of the evils which he so glibly and fatly points out. It is all sounding brass and cymbals tinkling the same old tune which he has sounded these half a dozen years. It is growing to be tiresome. There is no more substance in his speeches than is to be found in an inflated bladder. It is time for him to give the country a rest and not open his mouth again until he has something new to say or some practical suggestion to make.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY INIQUITY.

One of the most scathing indictments of the Louisiana Lottery which has yet appeared is that formulated by Judge Frank McGloin of the Louisiana Court of Appeals and printed in the January *Forum*. He sets forth that the original charter was obtained in 1868, the grant being for a period of twenty-five years, and was obtained by bribery and corruption—a fact which is set forth on the oaths of two of the parties named in the charter and by the Supreme Court of the State in its decision in the case of Antoine vs. Smith. He further sets forth that in 1879 the Legislature abrogated this charter, but a United States Judge staid the operation of the repealing statute by an injunction. In the same year a constitutional convention met to which the lottery gamblers appealed, pleading that their charter was a contract "protected by the Constitution of the United States and binding upon the conscience of the State." It was also agreed by them that the monopoly feature of their charter should be waived and that provision might be made for the licensing of rival companies upon paying an equal bonus. What followed we give in the Judge's own language:

> This contingent of the misled, added to the corrupt element on the floor of that convention, succeeded in fixing in the proposed Constitution an article ratifying the lottery charter under the conditions stated, all which, however, was accomplished by a narrow majority. The opponents of the lottery desired to have this feature of the instrument submitted to the people separately from the rest, but justly fearing its defeat before the voters the friends of the company would not hear to the proposal. Thus it was that the people of Louisiana found themselves with no option except as to the ordinance affecting the State debt other than to adopt or to reject the Constitution submitted to them as a whole. At that time the lottery was not the powerful institution which it has since grown to be. It was not known to the people in the full development of wickedness to which it has since attained. So it was that rather than reject a Constitution admirable in other respects and one long hoped for they ratified it as a whole. Thus it will be perceived the assertion is false that the people of Louisiana have ratified this iniquity by an overwhelming popular vote, as the lottery company has been advertising now so many years to the world.

The contract to abandon the monopoly was a promise on paper only. It never has been carried out. The lottery company has been an absolute monopoly and never has allowed any other lottery to get a foothold. Why it has done so is abundantly shown by Judge McGloin when he comes to discuss the gambling operations of the New Orleans gang, and it is this part of his indictment which is the most startling, for, as he well says, "the lottery company's dealings with its patrons have all along been conducted upon lines of absolute robbery."

The ordinary gambler or lottery is satisfied with a percentage of the stakes won by players amounting to about 15 per cent. That the Louisiana Lottery discounts the schedule rates of the keno shops he shows by an examination of the published conditions of the monthly drawings. There are twelve of these drawings every year, in two of which there is a capital prize of $600,000, the other ten having capital prizes of $300,000. The company issues for its twelve monthly drawings tickets of the face value of $38,000,000. The total of prizes is $14,767,200, so that the annual gross profits are $13,232,800! Profits without any risk, without any labor, without any investment save an office building, office furniture, and a lottery wheel. The meaning of all this is—

> That the company would sell tickets to the value of $38,000,000 and collect the same; generously refund to a comparatively small number of winners less than $15,000,000, and appropriate to themselves more than $13,000,000. In other words, this company takes a trifle less than 47 per cent for itself, a trifle more than 53 per cent for the limited band of winners. This is as near to an appropriation of one-half as these men dared to venture. The daily drawings, the scheme which fleeces the miserably poor, are cast in a still more dishonest mold. And it is to individuals who have been exploiting the public at such a rate that the proposed constitutional amendment proposes to leave all discretion and control over the regulation of the plans of drawing and the manner of conducting the business.

And this is the curse, originally established by bribery and corruption, maintained by falsehood, political power, and legal technicalities, and now operated upon the basis of legalized robbery and inter-State swindling, that the gamblers are trying to fasten upon the State for twenty-five years more. Should it prove successful there will be very general sympathy with the remedy which Judge McGloin vigorously and eloquently suggests:

> The only sure remedy, in case of the final loss of the anti-lottery cause in Louisiana, is the passage according to rule of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the States from establishing lotteries and making it penal under Federal law to conduct a gambling game of this character. It is true that it is not a wise policy to amend the Constitution upon slight occasion. But when we find an evil grown too strong for State control, and capable of reducing a sovereign Commonwealth into ignoble bondage, and actually accomplishing that end, the necessity is overwhelming for the forceful arm of the General Government to intervene. There is, as well, a community of peril among the States; for what is sought to be done in Louisiana was attempted very recently in North Dakota. No State can be certain that this same corporation, or some other combination of gamblers emulating its example, will not attempt to fasten itself in the same fashion upon it. What has been done may be done again, and flesh and blood are much the same in one quarter of the Union as in another. As a last resort the people of Louisiana battling against this evil will look forward to this relief against the dire consequences of defeat.

"SOO" CANAL TRAFFIC.

The census statistics of our lake commerce are comprehensive and full, but already are far from date. They give a summary of the business of 1889, while that of 1891 is concluded if not yet passed into census history. Gen. Poe has furnished a report of the business of this year for the "Soo" Canal, and the figures are disappointing in some respects. They show the total value of the freight passing through that canal to be $128,178,208, which is an increase of $36,000,000 from the aggregate for 1890. The gain is due to the tremendous wheat crop raised in the Northwest last summer, and not all of it gathered in yet. But there was a decline of 53,750 tons in the registered tonnage and 152,454 tons in the freight tonnage of the canal as compared with the previous year, and this, although the freight tonnage outside of that in iron ore increased 25 per cent. The business in ore was exceptionally poor as gauged against the record of recent years. The falling off in this respect is attributed to several causes. The smaller demand due to lessened railroad construction is one of these. Low water in the lakes is another, and in addition to these are named delay on the part of vessel men in putting their craft in commission (they had a good reason for that) and the sinking of the Susan E. Peck in the St. Mary's River. But for these causes it is thought the business of the canal would have reached the enormous total of 10,500,000 tons.

There is not at present any reason to expect an increase the coming year. The large wheat crop of the Northwest has been moved liberally, and though a great deal remains it will probably be found that the big rush is a thing of the past. Unless the crop of 1891 be duplicated next summer, and the chances are against it, there will be a falling off in steam tonnage, and the figures show it is the grain business that has prevented the business of last year from declining badly. The indications favor the hope of a better trade in iron, but even that is not a certainty, and it is impossible to guess intelligently as to the stage of water in the lakes and their connecting channels. Hence the vessel men are far from being assured of a highly prosperous season next summer, and perhaps will be found bidding against each other for a smaller freight business with a keenness of competition that will render low freight rates a necessity. An important addition to the height of water in the lakes could hardly be effected in a single winter and spring without the fall of so much moisture from the skies as to cause a shaky outlook for the crops of the coming harvest time, with the inevitable consequence of small business for the transportation companies. Hence a speedy addition to the depth of water in the channels between the great lakes, much as it might be desired by the carriers, would be far from an unmixed good.

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* intimates as probable that President Harrison in his latest message would not have spoken so discouragingly about the prospects for an international conference on the silver question had he been in possession of the latest facts in regard to it. That paper says: "The part relating to bimetallism was written and put in type before Secretary Foster sent to the White House the latest letters from England and France indicating a disposition to extend the use of silver as money, and indicating that the lesson of our recent elections had been learned at European capitals. If the President had written the paragraphs on the silver question after reading those letters he would have been able to speak in a much more hopeful tone than he actually used."

These expressions are in accord with information to the effect that Secretary Foster has read the correspondence alluded to, and with the result that he is feeling quite hopeful progress will soon be made towards the international use of silver. Congress does not act foolishly in the matter. But, as more than once pointed out by the President, precipitate action by the United States would only render more difficult the effort to harmonize with the leading nations of Europe in regard to it. Hints are thrown out to the effect that France may be willing to invite another international conference if we do not go ahead too fast, and that England would accept the invitation. Should this be so some other nations would be only too glad to come in, and others would feel they could not afford to hold aloof. There would then be a reasonable prospect for arrangements which would absorb so much silver into the currency of the world as to have a marked effect upon its bullion value, and that a permanent one. Still, it is far from improbable that such a conference would arrive at the conclusion that the recent great cheapening in the cost of producing silver would not warrant the attempt to fix the ratio at 15½ or even at 16 to 1.

Under such circumstances it would be the height of folly for the advocates of free silver coinage in the United States to press the passage of their pet measure at Washington before the other countries named have committed themselves to the extension of silver coinage on such terms as can be mutually agreed upon with reference to a reasonable prospect of permanency. To rush headlong into it on a basis which those nations would regard as intensely artificial would simply make it to their interest to stand on one side, with the remark made by the old-time prophet: "Ephraim is joined to his idols. Let him alone"; except that they would embrace the opportunity to make us carry a part of their load. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that the value of silver bullion is something that must be determined by a consensus of the commercial world and that any one nation can no more establish and maintain a nominal value far away from that actual value than it could change the ocean level on its shores. The United States could just as effectually fix the price of wheat at $1 per bushel to be paid to the farmers as it could fix the value of silver at a named price or ratio independently of active consent thereto by other countries. To fix upon a price here which other commercial peoples did not recognize as about the true one would be to invite similar conditions to those which obtain in this and other cities when wheat is made the subject of a corner. The man who bids up the price of grain thereby invites the holders in different parts of the country to send in all they can, and it depends on the price difference as to how large an area will sell. Ere this hogs have been known to come to Chicago from the eastern side of Indiana and wheat from Buffalo; and the latter would have been sent from England if the circumstances had warranted a profit in the operation. It is of no use for the silverites to say silver would not come here from remote countries under such and such conditions. As things are at present constituted the genius of commerce always seeks to make articles of purchase and sale find their level by distributing them from the high places to the low ones, and does so just as certainly as water seeks a condition of equilibrium.

SENATOR PALMER ON SILVER.

THE TRIBUNE copied the other day from a Western paper some remarks on the silver question alleged to have been made by Senator Palmer. Its attention is called to the fact that the Senator was misquoted and that what he did say, in an interview had a month and a half ago, was:

> When we are making treaties with other countries looking to a removal of restrictions from commercial exchange and an enlargement of trade relations, I am in favor of coming to an understanding at the same time on the question of money. Let the representative of the United States say to the agents of Great Britain and Germany: "Silver is one of the chief products of my country. We will buy your manufactured products, but you must take in exchange some of our silver—not in bullion but as coin. I am ready to fix and agree upon the ratio of weight between gold and silver. We can make that ratio fair to both metals, and when it is fixed a silver dollar must pass for a dollar in every one of the three countries we represent."

There is nothing in this detailed statement to induce THE TRIBUNE to modify its criticisms of the Senator's plan of dealing with the silver question. There is no fault to be found with his proposition that this country shall unite with others and agree upon a ratio between gold and silver. Nor is there anything new in it. The absurdity of this scheme lies in his making the representative of the United States say to those of Great Britain and Germany: "We will buy your manufactured products, but you must take in exchange some of our silver." It would be absurd to demand that they must take silver bullion in exchange—even more absurd to insist that they "must" take coin. It would be absurd to insist that the people of a foreign country "must" take any one particular thing in exchange for their manufactures. Such matters are not and cannot be prescribed by treaty. The merchants must settle those things for themselves. And when Senator Palmer says that the Government of Great Britain should bind the manufacturers of that country to take some American silver in any form for their goods he simply shows his utter ignorance of the laws of trade.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

Milwaukee is the scene of animated rivalry in the construction of airships, even if it does not enjoy a monopoly of those interesting articles. At a public meeting last week two inventors aired their views on opposite sides of the question, each alleging that his scheme would work and is going to work to a charm, and expressing confidence that the other is worthless. Some Chicago people may perhaps be interested in knowing of this, as a model of one of the ships was recently exhibited here, and the gentleman who inflates the other passed most of his life in this city.

Opposition was long ago defined to be the life of trade, and why should not the aphorism hold good in regard to aerial navigation? Possibly this is the long-felt want supplied, the only thing needed to actualize the dreams of many men each of whom through many years has labored with the idea of making a balloon that can be steered through the air. All of them thus far have worked in solitude, and perhaps failed to accomplish anything useful simply for lack of the stimulus given by a knowledge that somebody else is working on the same idea and the fear that he may come out first. Humanity will be decidedly the gainer if this sudden clashing of interests should be the means of galvanizing into life the Pennington airship, making practical the ideas that have long stirred the breast of Wickham, fulfilling at a delayed date the promise by De Bausset that his ship would start at the beginning of June on a voyage from Chicago to the North Pole, or reviving the Maxim scheme, which seems to have lapsed into silence in spite of the strong indorsement given to it by the chief of the Smithsonian Institution. To say truly, we have not had much news lately in regard to any of these, though each has given great promise. Possibly it is in large part because this is not the favorable season for airships, though it may be thought one which could stand a voyage to the North Pole would not be hurt by our mild winter. It can hardly be that the fact of one being burned here last summer is accepted as a hint that any other would be likely to "go up in smoke."

Seriously speaking, the great Fair to be held in this city offers a spur to exertion in the line of air navigation. It would be a great card for the inventor to bring here and exhibit in 1893 an apparatus that would be conceded to practically solve the long-pending problem. His success would be far from one of the least achieved by exhibiters, and he might count on a substantial return as well as widespread fame to follow the display. There is not a general desire to travel through the air far above terra firma. The average citizen has no wish to mount towards or above the clouds in order to pass from one point on the earth's surface to another, and as a transporter of freight the balloon in any form does not promise to pay, as buoyancy in air is an expensive thing when measured at so much per ton. But there is plenty of room for the finding out of uses to which it could be put. The hare once caught, the trouble of cooking it would be a minor consideration. So we may expect to see a good deal of energy strained to get one or more airships ready for exhibition at the Fair, and if it be not accomplished it will be because the difficulties in the way are demonstrated to be so great as to render it likely the world must wait many years longer for the solution of the problem.

THE UNUTTERABLY HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

The junior Democratic organ of this city is more and more pleased with Speaker Crisp. It applauds his "faithful, intelligent, and conscientious discharge of duty" in sending Mr. Mills to the rear and bringing Mr. Springer to the front.

The Charleston *News and Courier*, which is a Democratic paper of some influence, does not take exactly the same view of the selection of Mr. Springer as Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. It says, intimating the existence of some previous bargain:

> The goods have been delivered. Mr. Springer has been placed at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Speaker has taken his first step backwards in tariff reform. He has set the pace at which the Democratic Congress must travel, however much the party may be hurt by it "the pace that kills." . . . It is evident that the protectionists who have crept in under the Democratic canvas know a political invertebrate when they see him. A more cowardly abandonment of a great principle has never been known in the history of any political party. . . . We fear that the country will be lost to the party at the next election because of the magnificence of this blunder.

The Boston *Herald*, also Democratic, says that the Speaker

> has shown himself a compromising and calculating partisan when he might have proved a statesman. He has either been foolish enough to make a trade or he is pursuing a course the most mistaken and mischievous. . . . It is a heavy blow to the Democrats on the eve of a Presidential election. He has injured the Democratic party at a critical time, much more than it was in the power of its opponents to do. The Democratic party is handicapped instead of helped by its Speaker. This puts an obstacle, and an important one, in the way of its carrying the next Presidential election.

The Memphis *Commercial* says "the Democratic party is betrayed."

The outlook for the Democratic party is anything but encouraging and cheering. Springer's proposed measures mean relief for manufacturers in certain lines. The very suggestion is traitorous to the underlying principles of Democracy. Mr. Springer is a vacillating man of little backbone, or a corrupt politician. The appointment of such a man as Chairman is an assault on the integrity of the party.

The mugwump Springfield *Republican* thinks the Speaker "has stumbled badly," and that "a blunder as stultifying as it is inexcusable has been committed." It mourns on account of the mugwumps who went over to the Democracy because it offered them free trade and now gives them Springer, and speaks of "the dissipation at this stage of the contest of the means to much desired ends [free trade] which the Democratic party has seemed to him [the mugwump] to afford in the last few years." The occasion certainly is one which calls for silent sympathy.

If this is the way in which the Democrats talk when they are "harmonious" how do they express themselves when they disagree?

THE wheat crop of Canada this year is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, or one-tenth that of the United States. Manitoba is credited with 23,000,000 and the farther west with enough to leave one-half of the production for the eastern portion of the country. The total was at first estimated at only 48,000,000 bushels, but the thrashing returns were such an agreeable disappointment that 25 per cent was added to the original figures. The total is a large one, but is far from measuring the possibilities of Canada as a wheat producer in case the world should find itself in danger of running short in the supply from other sections. So long as plenty can be looked for in ordinarily good seasons elsewhere the severe climate in the western part of the Dominion may prevent much extension of wheat culture there. Adding together the big and the little the wheat production of the northern half of this continent is found to be fully one-third that of the whole globe, a pretty large proportion, and especially when it is remembered that it is only a few years since North America began to rise towards that important position of feeding one-third the wheat-eaters of the world. Plenty of people are now alive in whose day the United States barely raised enough wheat for home consumption by the relatively small population of their childhood. Now the United States uses up close to 1,000,000 bushels per day and has exported to Europe at nearly that rate during several weeks since our last crop was gathered in.

JUST before the announcement of the selection of Mr. Springer as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts held its annual meeting and adopted a platform one of the planks of which reads thus:

> A determined stand should be made for revenue reform upon the following lines:
>
> The McKinley bill should be repealed, and in its place a genuine measure of tariff reform enacted whereby all taxes upon food, fuel, fibers, and ores, and also upon the crude or partly manufactured materials necessary in the process of our domestic industries, should be repealed. Duties upon finished commodities should not be so high as to afford our manufacturers exorbitant profits.

Speaker Crisp's response to this demand for the preparation and passage of a general tariff bill is the appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of a man who is wedded to the small bill policy and the placing on that committee of Bourke Cockran as a Tammany watch-dog to see that nothing of any consequence is done.

A number of the members of the Democratic club are mugwumps, who left the Republican party because they were enamored of free trade and believed the Democrats would give it to them. They were promised it. Mr. Mills and others assured them they should have it. But all pledges are off and the mugwumps are left out in the cold. They will have to determine within a few months whether they will return to their old love or stick by a party which is repudiating the only principle that reconciled them to it.

AS A blunderer Speaker Crisp seems to be a whole Democratic Congress in himself.

DISCRETION is still the better part of valor. This may not be exactly the way it sounds in the vernacular of the Chileans, but they appear to be getting the idea.

THIS has been a mild winter thus far, but a cold snap may come at any time, and Senator John M. Palmer should still keep his Presidential boom close to the stove.

THE cranks are now after the brains of New York's millionaires instead of their money. Willie Waldorf Astor need not rush to England. He will be perfectly safe in New York now.

PROGRESSIVENESS is good in its way, but London, a notoriously old foggy town, is still at the head of the procession.

IF Chile arbitrates it may save its nitrates.

OUT of its own mouth the smoky chimney has condemned itself.

"WILL the coming horse," asks an exchange, "wear shoes?" If he comes over Chicago's granite block pavements he probably will.

THE sun may seem to be clouded occasionally, but it always looks on the bright side of things.

P. S. The only exception to this rule is Editor Dana's *Sun*.

IF you don't like the name Chile call it Pat-Egania.

"DARKEST CHICAGO" seems to be not far from Third avenue.

SOMEBODY suggests the charitable explanation that the Hon. Dave Hill is mentally unbalanced. Lieut.-Gov. Jones takes no stock in this theory. And Lieut.-Gov. Jones is one of the best judges of balances in the whole country.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Why They Never Troubled Him.

"No," said the man in the mackintosh, "I like good comic opera, but I seldom see one. I have been driven away from them, sir—driven away from them."

"Haven't got the price, perhaps?" suggested the man with his feet on the table.

"It isn't that," answered the other. "I can afford it well enough."

"Boys with books of the opera?" inquired the man with the quid of tobacco in his cheek.

"They're bad enough, but it was something worse than boys that finally disgusted me."

"Decayed character of the operas themselves?" ventured the party in the shaggy ulster.

"No. I don't mind telling you. There's no reason why I shouldn't. It was the high hat. I got tired of trying to look over the high hat. Confound the high hat!"

For a few moments there was silence in the group and then the man with the half-smoked cigar in his mouth said:

"Stuff! I've been going to comic operas all season and haven't seen a single high hat."

"You haven't?"

"Not one."

"Haven't had to crane your neck around to look over somebody's enormous hat in front of you?"

"Where do you sit?" asked half a dozen at once.

For answer the man with the half-smoked cigar in his mouth took off his hat.

He was entirely bald.

Is There No Hereafter?

Bullson—"What do you think of this new story they've sprung on the reading public, that Washington didn't cross the Delaware at Trenton in boats at all, but on a raft?"

Bayres—"It sounds like a clumsy kind of-er—rafter thought."

PERSONALS.

Belva Lockwood has promised to once more etherealize a Presidential contest by becoming a candidate in it. And now let George Francis Train be heard from and the honors be made easy.

Even Russell Sage has been affected by the generous influence of the spirit of Christmas. He did not dock his clerks for the time lost when they lay stunned by the explosion. They are now stunned by his munificence.

Walt Whitman does not fear death. In the future state he believes that the humblest beggar will share the same joys with the world's mightiest potentates, and to all there will be given more gladness than the world can ever dream.

To an American who recently asked Ibsen whether he would not visit America some time, he replied: "America? That frog pond where every frog pokes his head above the surface and croaks at some other frog? Not much." Thanks, Mr. Ibsen, thanks!

Walter H. Turner of New York and Miss Virginia E. Grant, niece of Gen. U. S. Grant, were married at East Orange, N. J., last Wednesday evening. The marriage took place at the residence of Mrs. Virginia G. Corbin, the bride's aunt, and among the guests were Mrs. U. S. Grant Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Grant.

Miss Elizabeth Bowles, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Bowles, was married Christmas eve to F. M. Munroe, one of the editors and proprietors of Brooklyn *Life*. The wedding was a quiet one and took place at the home of the bride's brother, Samuel Bowles, in Springfield, on account of the delicate health of Mrs. Bowles Sr.

Lem Lincoln, a full cousin of Abrsham Lincoln, lives near Liberty, Mo. He was raised with Abe until both were young men, almost grown, and they were like brothers together, so close was their connection. Mr. Lincoln is a prosperous farmer, but is a great sportsman and is a man who is fond of the fellowship of other men. He says Abe was a rail-splitter and made good rails.

Mr. Whittier has come into possession of a copy of "Mogg Megone" that he presented in 1836, the year it was published, to Eliza Brooks. They both belonged to a young people's club whose members had resolved not to marry. Miss Brooks was the first to backslide, and it was Mrs. J. M. Nichols of Haverhill who has restored the book to Mr. Whittier, the only member who kept his pledge.

Otto E. Ehlers, the explorer of Africa, who met Stanley in the East a few weeks ago, reports that the great traveler is a broken man. He declared, in the course of a letter to a German paper, that Stanley had grown much older in appearance since he had last seen him in Africa. After his return from the Emin expedition; that his eye had lost its brilliancy, his face its freshness, and his walk its elasticity. He does not think that Stanley will ever return to Africa.

Mr. Charles N. Felton, who succeeds Mr. Hearst in the Senate, is, like most of the Senators from the Pacific slope, a millionaire, and like them, too, he was a forty-niner. He was one of the youngest of the Argonauts who went from the East in search of the golden fleece, and the stories that are told in California of his early career there show him to have been the dude of the mining camps, with an unwonted liking for fine linen and cleanliness. He is a man of great personal courage, which was often put to the test when he was Sheriff of Yuba County.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Cleveland *World* (Rep.): It is now generally conceded that James G. Blaine is in the Presidential race.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): The Russell Presidential boom seems to have seasoned its sauce with insect powder.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.): Mr. Blaine will have to take some positive action to the contrary, or he will find himself nominated over his own head.

Topeka *Capital* (Rep.): It looks as if the Democratic party would come West of the Alleghanies for its Presidential candidate. But this carries no joy to the bosom of Gov. Campbell of Ohio.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The prospect is daily improving for some man like Pierce to get the Democratic nomination for the Presidency—and to be beaten by some man like Harrison.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.): Gov. Russell of Massachusetts is for Cleveland for President, so he says. A big, healthy suspicion is afloat in the Bay State, however, that his first choice for the place is Russell.

New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): In the great Presidential shell game, now you see Mr. Gorman and now you don't see him. Never bet on the exact location of this gentleman in the combination, and you will lose no money on him.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings* (Rep.): Those Democrats who want a Western man for the Presidential nominee of their party are very eloquent until they are asked to suggest one. There is no a Democrat in the Western country who can for an instant considered in this connection against the Eastern men who aspire to lead the party.

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): It is possible that a Democratic President may be elected next year, but it is not within the range of political possibilities that the party can win, Mr. Brawley so forcibly expresses it, "upon the policy of intrigue, of tinkering, of place-seeking, and of shuffling, which culminated in Mr. Crisp's election."

Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.): No one expects that the Democratic National convention will nominate any other man than Grover Cleveland. Of course, he has opposition within the party, but he is the candidate of the people. There is no doubt of it. He may not be nominated by acclamation, but there will be practically no contest.

Lawrence *Journal* (Rep.): One year ago no power on earth could have prevented Grover Cleveland from receiving the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and his election would have been certain. Today it is doubtful if he could bring strength to bear in the political field to force his nomination, and if nominated he would stand no chance of election. Unless the Democratic mind changes greatly within the next six months he will not be in the race.

Memphis *Commercial* (Dem.): The

...ure exerted perniciously in foisting upon public service persons who, in most instances, are unable to gain a subsistence in any branch of business.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The term "juvenile" in the title of the Austrian Band now filling an engagement at the Auditorium is in an important respect misleading. So abundant has been the supply of "prodigies" and "juvenile artists" in the amusement world of late that the public has come to look skeptically upon all claims put forward concerning such "wonder-children," and to patronize their entertainments but meagerly. It is for many reasons cause for congratulation that such a condition of affairs exists, but when an organization so excellent in every particular as is the Austrian Band appears before the public it is to be regretted that its manager was not far-seeing enough to omit the term "juvenile" from the organization's title and thus avoid the necessity of overcoming a public prejudice which by rights his attraction should not be forced to labor against.

That the Austrian Band is an organization excellent in every particular was proved by the concert given at the Auditorium last evening. Considered from a musical standpoint and regardless of the age of the performers the playing of this band need in no wise fear comparison with that of Gilmore's or of the Marine Band. A volume of tone, a precision and accuracy, and an appreciation of dynamic effects that are only exceptional are found in the playing of these young Austrians. In these elements of their work they are the equal of the older organizations named, and in the freshness, vigor, and animation of their playing certainly surpass them. Such spirited, legitimate, and thoroughly praiseworthy playing of military music has not been heard in Chicago for many a day.

The program last evening contained overtures by Cherubini and Boildieu, two potpourri, and waltzes, galops, duets for flügel-horns and for piccolo, and a Hungarian Czardas, besides the countless encores which the pleased auditors demanded and received. In several of the encore numbers certain members of the band laid aside their instruments and sang a chorus or whistled an air, their companions playing an accompaniment. The concert was in many respects novel and in every way thoroughly enjoyable.

Mrs. Agnes Thompson made her first public appearance in Chicago last evening. She chose for her number the familiar "Regnava nel silenzio" from the first act of "Lucia," and gave as encore "Comin' Thro' the Rye." Her voice is a light soprano, pleasing in quality, and would seem to be well adapted for ballad singing or for use in a parlor or a hall smaller than the Auditorium. Her method is good, her singing attracted by the intelligence and care usually shown in phrasing, shading, and expression.

The program for tonight's concert is as follows:

Overture, "Semiramis" ....Rossini
Waltz, "Winter Night's Tales" ....Schlogel
Cavatina and Chorus, "Falsi Montari" ....Rossi
Solo for flügel-horn.
Potpouri, Hungarian songs ....Strobl
Cavantina, "Bel Raggio" ("Semiramide") ....Rossini
Mrs. Agnes Thompson.
Hungarian Czardas, "Athlete" ....Berges
Waltz, "Gondolier's Life" ....Roeder
Cavatina, "Barber of Seville" ....Rossini
Solo for clarionet.
Concert Polka, "Black Forest Cuckoo Clocks" ....Michaelio
March, "Advance and Retreat of the Parade" ....Eilenberg

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"I have had hard kicks in my time from the world. I'll now give the world one. I'll get even of it." says the Duke of Guisebury at the end of the second act of "The Dancing Girl." He throws his cigarette in the grate and the curtain falls. He has just offered marriage to his mistress because he is ruined, and because he is ruined pecuniarily she declines him. The author expects the audience to forget the law of entail, of which the Duke is apparently ignorant. There are inconsistencies without number in this "drama of modern society," but the refusal of an abandoned ...-dancer to wed an English Duke is, perhaps, the sublimest example of assurance that Henry Arthur Jones has passed off on his indulgent public.

"The Dancing Girl" is like several other plays by the same author, essentially middle-class and vulgar in spirit. The object is to take the ...r, to hold him before the masses of London, who envy as much as they love a lord, and subject him to humiliations that tickle the vanity of the crowd. Worse than humiliating him, the author preaches to him through a motley crowd of acting personages, and finally—crowning outrage of all—converts him.

The telling of the story must be deferred. Mr. Jones shows boldness and constructive skill, despite the lowness of his tone throughout. The first act is interesting and pleasing to the eye. Mr. ...rn here has an opportunity to show his talent for light comedy, but not elsewhere in the action. The second act shows a luxurious interior in a ... where the "dancing girl" keeps state. The ...tiveness of her surroundings is disgusting, ... Jones uses no plain words and his audience is not offended. The third act is sensationalism run riot both in the writing and in the acting. The impression left by two-thirds of the play may be summarized as decidedly unfavorable. Although the ... were loud at times, and the audience in general was kindly to the young star, the play seemed to be of a melodramatic class that was congenial to him.

Miss Virginia Harned won a success in a most thankful part. However absurd the character she vividly portrayed its emotions. ... rolling down a flight of ... the end of Act III. was good from a ...ic but not from a dramatic point of view. Mrs. Kate Pattison Selten played an aristocratic dame with good taste and made a striking figure. Mr. Morton Selten lent a quiet humor ... to the insipid rôle of a conventional ... Mr. Harry Eytinge was somewhat rough ... as the "outraged father," not subduing ... which the author was to blame for im... The company in general was better ... play deserved. The drama of "The Dancing Girl," if it proves popular, will be so on account of its spectacular and sensational features, its dramatic merits and its truth to English society.

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"The Barnes of New York" is given a lively performance at the Columbia this week. Last ... audience of fair size followed the ... hero in his extraordinary adventures with apparent interest as if his exploits ... perfectly familiar to novel-readers and ... The present Mr. Burton H. Barnes is ... and, an actor with a prepossessing ... and an agreeable manner. Mr. ... as a well-developed sense of ... the comic scenes of the play lose ... the transfer from Mr. Robert Hilliard ... the melodramatic portions of the play ... spirit and intelligence. Particularly ... is his bearing in the duel in the ... where he contrives to be natural and unaffected in an extravagant situation. Mr. Toland ... repose and polish, but he is a well-... actor of whom better work may be expected.

... damsel of vengeful disposition is ... Miss May Wheeler. She is not as well ... part as her predecessor, Emily Rigl, ... appearance in the part was admirable. ... is vigorous and energetic. She ... enthusiasm into the principal situations of the play and gives them the broadest effect, ... no effort at subtlety or suppressed ... by the use of these qualities an actress ... some of the incidents to the plane of melodrama. ... company is fairly good. Mr. Sheridan ... the Corsican Count with great earnestness ... with mannerisms that are not always agreeable ... amusing caricature was that of Percy ... railroad guard. The small parts ... played.

... itself nothing new need be said. It ... ant conglomeration of farce and ... but it has popular qualities. The ... should supply new scenery for the ...ons. Some of that used is particular...

... "The Rebel" suffered the loss of all ... properties last night at New York by ... of their car. This will not interfere ... engagement at the Haymarket next ... entire new outfit has been ordered.

... in the Northwest Storm.

... Minn., Dec. 28.—Specials from different points of the Northwest indicate another ... today. Two deaths were reported ... of last week, and one has thus far ... this week. George Wightman, a ... aged 63 years, was found dead near ... yesterday. When last seen he had a ... whisky and probably froze to death. The body had been robbed.

Priest Charged with Larceny.

..., N. D., Dec. 28.—A warrant has been ... charging Father Parrault, a Catholic ... grand larceny. Last summer Father ... discharged from the priesthood by ... for drinking, and Father ... appointed in his place. During ... a man named Canavan gave ... a stove, which was turned over to Father ... Canavan claims the stove was only loaned ... and has ... out a warrant.

Don't let that cough continue. Stop it at once with Piso's Cure for Consumption. It never fails. ... druggists.

BULGARIA MUST ACT.

M. RIBOT SAYS FRANCE WILL HAVE SATISFACTION.

Other Countries Have Entered Objections to the Tone of the Note of Explanation of the Chadouine Expulsion—Deputies Quarrel in Debate and a Challenge Is the Result—Prince Christian Loses an Eye by a Glancing Shot—Countess of Clancarty and Her Twin Boys.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today made the Chamber of Deputies a statement of the relations between France and Bulgaria. The Minister gave no new details of the Chadouine incident, but said that the matter was now in the hands of the Porte, which had demanded of Bulgaria an explanation of her action in expelling the French journalist from the country. M. Millevoye, in commenting on the Bulgarian affair, expressed regret that diplomatic action in the matter had been transferred from Sofia to Constantinople.

M. Ribot replied that Bulgaria could not on her own authority expel a foreigner, nor take measures to that end without referring to the Consul of the country to which the foreigner belonged. The Bulgarian Government ought to have made representations to France if it had grievances against a French subject. The French Agent at Sofia had not failed in his duty, but had declared his readiness to attend to communications from the Bulgarian Government and to transmit them to Paris. All of the circumstances justified his demanding that the order for the expulsion of Chadouine be canceled. France was certain to obtain satisfaction, and the Government would do what was necessary without rashness or weakness. [Applause.]

M. Maillefeu held that the affair had been much exaggerated. Bulgaria aimed at freedom, and her Ministry had committed neither atrocities nor acts of violence. M. Millevoye protested that M. Maillefeu spoke contrary to what was known to be the truth. M. Maillefeu shouted: "You are not in your right senses." Deputies on all sides immediately jumped to their feet and a tumult ensued. The President of the Chamber had repeatedly to call for order before the uproar subsided. After the sitting M. Millevoye sent his seconds to M. Maillefeu.

The trouble between M. Millevoye and M. Maillefeu was afterward smoothed over and all danger of a duel between them was thus averted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The expulsion of M. Chadouine, the Sofia correspondent of the *Agence Havas*, from Bulgaria came up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. In reply to a question of M. Millevoye, the Boulangist Deputy, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an important diplomatic statement. M. Ribot said that Bulgaria was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire and, as such had to conform with the capitulations. He added that clause eight of the treaty of Berlin was positive on this point. He knew, however, that the members of the triple alliance professed to regard Bulgaria as independent, and that Russia was the only nation which held to the French view. In conclusion M. Ribot declared that for the future France would have no direct intercourse with Bulgaria and would transact all business with the principality through its Suzerain, the Porte. The expulsion of M. Chadouine, he added, would be inquired into calmly but firmly. Having disposed of Bulgaria the Chamber passed on to the discussion of another burning subject—petroleum—and fixed the duties on raw and refined petroleum at 7f and 12f respectively.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

STRUCK BY A GLANCING SHOT.

Prince Christian Wounded by a Bullet Which Hit a Tree.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The official account of the accident by which Prince Christian lost one of his eyes minimizes the responsibility of the Duke of Connaught and exonerates him even from carelessness. According to this version the shooting party consisted of the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Prince Christian, and his son Albert. Prince Christian was not shooting, but walked alongside of his son throughout. The beaters drew in a bit, forcing Prince Christian and his son to a hillock in a thick wood. Albert was in the act of firing at a pheasant, and as he shot two guns were heard. At the same instant Prince Christian clapped his hands to his eyes, exclaiming: "I'm shot." The fact that the Duke of Connaught fired at the time alone warrants the supposition that he was answerable for the mishap. The fact is that the shot glanced from a tree and would not have struck Prince Christian had they proceeded in a direct line. One of the pellets entered the eyelid, going over the eye and lodging back of the eyeball. The others, almost spent, merely grazed the face. The injured Prince was able to walk to Osborne, where he submitted to the necessary operation of removing the eye, bearing up with much fortitude. He felt no bad after effects and was soon up and dressed and walking around the room. The Queen and family have been deluged with telegrams of sympathy from all over Europe.

COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY'S TWINS.

Family of Her Husband Angry, as They Expected a Divorce.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Countess of Clancarty and her twin sons are doing well. As soon as the first child was born a piece of white ribbon was tied around his wrist, so that there could be no mistake afterwards, as unless some unfortunate accident should happen he will be the next Earl. Lord Clancarty is exceedingly pleased, but his mother, sister, and the rest of the family are angry, for they hoped he would have real grounds for divorce before long. Now, however, there is nothing which can prevent the son of the former Belle Bilton from inheriting the title as well as the responsibilities which go with it. The Countess, however, has seemingly settled down, and her recent actions have shown that she means to carry out the intention she expressed some time ago, of living up to the requirements of her position and doing nothing which could possibly sacrifice it. She has now four children, all of them boys, as before her marriage with the then Viscount Dunlo she had had two sons by a man who is now a convict.

ADULTERATED FLOUR IN RUSSIA.

Chalk Dust and Similar Substances Used in a Large Consignment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The scandal arising from the discovery of adulterated flour here is apt to make trouble for a number of people. The consignment comprised 300,000 poods (7,800,000 English pounds) of barley flour which had been purchased from dealers in Libau with the view to regulating the price of wheat in the St. Petersburg market as well as to afford relief to famine sufferers. An investigation proved that the entire consignment had been adulterated with chalk dust and other substances.

To make certain of the nature of the adulterants employed the government officials had a quantity of the so-called flour subjected to a chemical analysis. This disclosed the fact that several substances had been used for adulterating the flour, and that they comprised such a large proportion of the consignment that the use of the alleged flour would have constituted a very dangerous menace to the health if not the lives of those who partook of it.

ESCAPE OF MRS. OSBORNE.

Police Followed Her to the Train but Had No Order of Arrest.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Previous to the sudden termination of the Osborne-Hargreaves case the police had arranged for immediate action in case of a verdict for the defendants. Being convinced of the guilt of Mrs. Osborne and her intended arrest, the police had an officer in court every day, and when it was discovered Monday last that the note had been traced an order to arrest Mrs. Osborne was expected, wherever she went. Still the Public Prosecutor gave no order. The detectives followed her to the train Monday afternoon and were prepared to continue their pursuit to the continent, but the order was not issued till Thursday.

If the police now wish to get her they will have no trouble, as the offense of obtaining money under false pretenses is extraditable even with Spain. The police authorities are very angry that the secret notices sent to the various police stations of the country should have been divulged. Two of these were obtained by a reporter in Leeds. Some believe that Mrs. Osborne has escaped to South America.

Of all the tissue of lies told by Mrs. Osborne the most curious was that which opened her husband's eyes. She seems to have guessed the nature of the mysterious letter received by the Judge, and Sunday confessed to her husband that there was something she had kept from him, and told him that before their marriage she had received a £50 note from an anonymous donor whom she supposed to be some old admirer who had chosen this way of making her a wedding present. This fable was designed to cover the fact that there was a £50 note with her name on the back of it, which might turn up at any moment. The most striking point in the whole case is that she had only spent £50 of the money realized from a sale of the stolen jewels, and had actually escaped with the balance.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN LOSES AN EYE.

Wounds in His Face May Yet Prove Serious—How the Accident Occurred.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reports from Osborne House say that after careful examination of Prince Christian's eye the physicians decided that it must be removed without further delay, and the operation was performed successfully. The other wounds from the scattering shot are more serious than was at first supposed, and the condition of the Prince alarms the court and the royal family. The Queen is most solicitous. She visits the wounded Prince frequently and is constantly informed of his condition.

The latest version of the accident is that the Duke of Connaught, when he lifted his gun to fire at a bird, thought that Prince Christian was yards behind him. Following the birds as they rose he turned suddenly and fired. In the meantime the Prince had moved up in advance and got within range without being seen by the Duke and received a portion of the latter's charge, which scattered. There was great excitement when it was known that the Prince was hurt. The news was quickly conveyed to the royal residence and something like consternation prevailed there. The alarm is not over yet.

Prince Christian is doing as well as can reasonably be expected and the only fear now expressed by the doctors is that the left eye having been extirpated the nerves of the right may be affected, and if that occurs he would naturally lose his sight. The Duke of Connaught is in an agonized frame of mind at the unfortunate accident, though naturally no blame attaches to him and he was unable to prevent the shots scattering. His Royal Highness is in constant attendance on the Prince and has repeatedly said, "I wish it was my own eye." Mr. George Lawson, F. R. C. S., surgeon oculist to the Queen, who performed the operation, was seen by your representative this afternoon, and he said: "The only way of saving the other eye was to take the left out." Prince Christian entirely exonerates the Duke of Connaught of any blame in the matter, and is very much affected at the latter's sorrow.

PLOTS AGAINST THE CZAR.

Arrests of Many Officials, Officers, and Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The police have been active recently particularly in Russian Poland, and the arrests have been many. It was developed today that the charges against these persons are that they were directly implicated in designs against the government, or, in other words, that they were plotting against the life of the Czar. This surmise has proved to be correct, for it has transpired today that the arrests were the result of the discovery of the existance of a secret league the object of which was to assassinate the Czar.

The police, upon learning of the existence of the league, carefully and patiently followed up the clews that had come into their possession and learned that the ramifications of the conspiracy spread to every part of Russian Poland. The league was not composed entirely of people belonging to the lower classes, but included many officials of the civil government, military officers, and a large number of students.

It is not known how many persons have been taken into custody in connection with this latest plot against the life of the Czar, but enough has come to light to show that the haul made by the secret police has been very extensive.

It is thought that many of the persons connected with the conspiracy have taken fright at the knowledge of their plans held by the police and that they will seek safety by fleeing from the country. The authorities, however, are said to be well informed as to the movements of every one in any way connected with the plot, and orders have been issued that the Austrian and German frontiers be closely watched for people who may attempt to leave the country without the requisite government permission. It is believed that further arrests will shortly be made at the frontiers.

BRITISH DEFEAT THE TRIBESMEN.

Stone Breastworks Opposite Nilt Captured—Many Natives Killed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The following dispatch was received at the India Office today:

GILGIT, Dec. 20.—Fifty men of the Kashmir regiment under Lieut. Manners Smith and supported by another fifty of the same regiment under Lieut. Taylor scaled the precipice opposite Nilt and captured the stone breastworks, the defenders being prevented from doing them any harm by the admirable arrangements made by Capt. Collin McKenzie, the commanding officer, who concentrated such a heavy fire on the place attacked that seventy of the enemy were killed, a great many wounded, the exact number of which has not been ascertained, and 118 captured. The tribesmen, finding their line pierced, fled in disorder, followed by Capt. McKenzie with the main body of his command, who drove them before him, giving them no time to organize or to make a stand. Mayun, Gulmit, and Pisan were then occupied and the advance force being thoroughly tired out halted for the night at the last-named place. The casualties on the part of the English were only four men wounded, and Jafar Khan of Nagar made a complete submission to the British commander.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE'S DEATH.

Influenza Contracted at Sofia Last Week the Cause.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The death of Sir William White, British Ambassador to Turkey, is announced. Influenza, contracted at Sofia last Friday, is given as the cause. The British Ambassador was on his way home and stopped at Sofia in order to confer with M. Stambouloff, the Premier of Bulgaria, in regard to the strained relations existing between France and Bulgaria.

[Sir William Arthur White, K. C. M. G., son of the late Arthur White, Esq., of the Consular and colonial service, and whose death is announced above, was born in 1824. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the diplomatic service in 1857 as clerk to the Consulate-General at Warsaw; was promoted to be Consul at Dantzig in 1864, where he represented French interests during the Franco-German war of 1870-'71. In 1875 he went to Servia as agent and Consul-General, and was summoned to Constantinople during the conference held in that city in the months of December, 1876, and January, 1877. The following year he was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Roumania. He served in the same capacity at Constantinople. He succeeded Sir Edward Thornton as Ambassador to Turkey in 1886. He was created K. C. M. G. March 16, 1885.]

DISTURBED THE RELIGIOUS PLAY.

Young Men Make a Disgraceful Demonstration at Rimini.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Victor Emanual Theater at Rimini was Thursday night last the scene of a remarkable disturbance which has brought forth a letter from the Vatican. A religious piece of the same nature as the celebrated Passion Play, called "Nazareth," was being performed, and in the middle of the representation several young men who were sitting in a box cried so as to be heard all over the house: "Down with Nazareth," "Down with the Vatican," "Down with the priests," "We don't want any God." The performance was stopped on account of these interruptions, and matters being reported at the Vatican it asked for information from Mgr. Fegatelli, the Bishop of Rimini, who has forwarded the details.

OFFICIAL CHANGES AT THE VATICAN.

Deficit Resulting from the Mismanagement of Mgr. Folchi.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It has now been decided that Mgr. Della Volpe, Maitre de Chambre, is to be appointed Major Domo, and that Mgr. Del Bisogno, Canon of St. Peter, will succeed him. Mgr. Mauri, Bishop of Assisi, will be nominated to succeed Cardinal Sepiacci as Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. Mgr. Mauri belongs to the Order of St. Dominic, and was much in evidence during the pontificate of Pius IX. The exemplary deposition of Mgr. Folchi from his position of Prelate and Vice Camerlingue of the Apostolic chamber is considered an evident sign of the inexactitude of the last administration. This degradation is the result of the report of the extraordinary commission of Cardinals, appointed to inquire into the financial position of the Holy See. The commission's report was approved by the Pope. This commission, consisting of three Cardinals, having finished its investigations, will be dissolved in January. The regular administration of Peter's pence and of the Vatican finances will henceforth be intrusted to a commission of seven Cardinals. The deficit brought about through the mismanagement of Mgr. Folchi amounts to between 18,000,000 and 23,000,000 lire. Mgr. Folchi was unable to reply to twenty-three questions regarding his administration put to him by the commission.

He Tore Down the Imperial Arms.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Mitau, Capital of Cousland, states that the police have arrested Baron Hahn, a well-known landowner, for tearing down the imperial coat-of-arms which stood over the door of the court-house of that place. Mitau, which is situated on the River Aa, which is here crossed by a bridge of boats, has a population of about 30,000, half of whom are Germans. Baron Hahn was subsequently tried and convicted and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for tearing down the imperial arms.

Labor Needs No Irish Aid.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Gladstone writes to a correspondent in Glasgow: "My attitude on the question of an eight-hour day for miners is simply that of one desirous to hear and learn, and I consider the fear that British labor will be unable to fight its own battle without the aid of the Irish members is absolutely and entirely visionary. Labor has a majority of the votes, and it rests with the voters to carry their just demands."

Hungarian Diet Passes the Treaties.

BUDAPESTH, Dec. 28.—The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet today passed the treaties recently negotiated between Austro-Hungary and Germany, Austro-Hungary and Belgium, Austro-Hungary and Switzerland, and Austro-Hungary and Italy. The treaties were passed by the Lower House Dec. 22, and it was then announced by Count Julius Szapary, President of the Council of Ministers, that as soon as they were adopted by the Upper House the Diet would be dissolved.

Marriage of Senator Mitchell's Daughter.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The day fixed for the marriage of Miss Mattie Mitchell to the Duc de la Rochefoucauld is Feb. 11. It will probobly be celebrated at the private chapel in the nonciature or private residence of the Papal Nuncio to the French Republic. The family say that the Senator will not be able to come to Europe to attend his daughter's wedding.

King of Sweden No Better.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 28.—Influenza is epidemic here and is assuming serious proportions with, in consequence, a rapidly increasing mortality. The latest bulletins report that the condition of the King shows no change, and at a meeting of the State Council today it was decided that the Crown Prince should take provisional charge of the government.

Bishop of Aix Not a Candidate.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 29—2 a. m.—The *Gaulois* announces this morning that Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, Bishop of Aix, refuses to be a candidate to the Chamber of Deputies for the seat made vacant by the recent death of Bishop Freppel. Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, a member of the Academy, is now spoken of as a probable candidate for the seat.

Loss of Life with a Steamer.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—An account of a wreck and loss of life has been received from Archacon, a fisheries port thirty-five miles from Bordeaux. The French steamer Albatross, engaged in the oyster fishery at Arcachon, has been wrecked and eleven of its crew—in fact, the whole crew with the exception of one man—drowned. One of the stokers was the only survivor.

New Spanish Tariff Adopted.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The Cabinet finally adopted the new tariff today and it will be published Jan. 1. The measure includes a provision for the imposition of minimum duties on imports from countries having treaties with Spain, and for the placing of maximum rates on imports from other countries. The duty on cork is raised.

Composer Cellier Is Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Alfred Cellier, the composer, is dead. He has been suffering from influenza for two weeks, and on that account was unable to finish the orchestration of "The Mountebank," the comic opera which is the joint work of himself and W. S. Gilbert, in time for production at the date first set.

Gen. Booth's Successful Meetings.

MADRAS, Dec. 28.—Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, who arrived here a few days ago from Australia, is holding very successful meetings in this city. Large sums of money have been subscribed for the cause represented by Gen. Booth.

Cremated Bodies of Miners Found.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The bodies of five miners were recovered today from a pit at Castleford, Yorkshire, which has been on fire for a fortnight. The bodies were so cremated that the ashes hardly filled a bucket. The remains were buried in one coffin.

Rubinstein Will Not Come.

ROME, Dec. 28.—Anton Rubinstein, the Russian pianist and composer, has declined the offer recently made him for a concert tour in America. He gives out that he has ceased playing in public.

Death of the Oldest Consul.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Dec. 28.—United States Consul William T. Rice, the oldest Consul in the service, died on Saturday at his post at Leghorn from acute pulmonis after an illness of two days.

Cable Notes.

The French Chamber of Deputies approved the tariff of seven francs on crude petroleum yesterday.

It is announced that the Queen will open the coming session of Parliament by commission and not in person.

An old man living in an eastern department of France killed his son in a quarrel over a legacy and while resisting arrest was shot by a gendarme and killed.

The Duchess Isabella of Genoa, sister-in-law of the Queen of Italy, is suffering from influenza. The disease is widely prevalent in Florence and Bergamo.

Prince George of Wales was allowed to leave his bedroom yesterday for the first time since he was taken ill with typhoid-fever. His mother will go to Sandringham Palace Wednesday.

Spink & Son, the London jewelers to whom Mrs. Osborne sold Mrs. Hargreaves' pearls, deny that they incited the prosecution of Mrs. Osborne. The Treasury officials will move in the case.

To relieve the great want of the unemployed in the province of Norbatten the King of Sweden has ordered the immediate appropriation of 85,000 crowns from public funds to be used in road-building.

The Berlin police have become cognizant of the existence of a dangerous gang of counterfeiters, but are unable to locate them. A young man arrested at Hamburg cannot be identified or connected with a Berlin gang.

Herr Cruger, town clerk of Stargard, Germany, has absconded. An examination of the public accounts showed that he had made away with 300,000 marks. His whereabouts has not been discovered. It is supposed he took a steamer for America.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Pope appears to be in excellent health. Yesterday he celebrated mass in the Sixtine Chapel, which, by special favor, a private party, including Mrs. and Miss Barbour of Washington, was permitted to attend.

Commenting on Björnstjerne Björnson's numerous libel-suits a Norwegian journal flippantly remarks: "Now that Björnson has sued seven of our newspapers for libel would it not be well if he included all the journals in Norway in one common suit, particularly as they are unanimous in their criticisms against him?"

The society of the Red-Cross at Leipzig, which expects to have an exhibition next February, has received from its patroness, Queen Carola of Saxony, a prize of honor for the voluntary care of sick soldiers during war, and also a prize for the best exhibit of food for sick and wounded during transports and in field hospitals.

CHILE IS YET SILENT.

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED NO MESSAGE.

Minister Montt Ignorant as to the Intentions of His Government—Long Consultation with Secretary Blaine Is Without Result—Naval Authorities Believe Force Will Not Be Necessary—Preparations for Action Go On—Senator Palmer Says That Peace Is Desired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Chilean war talk does not lessen. The situation at Santiago is no more satisfactory than it has been for the last two weeks, and Minister Montt himself is without definite news of his government's policy. The Minister had an interview with Secretary Blaine this afternoon, but as far as can be learned it was taken up with explanations and apologies for his inability to announce that certain promises had been kept by his home government. Much depends on President Montt's Cabinet, and as the Minister himself is unable to get intelligence of its make-up he is not in a position to encourage the idea of prompt reparation.

Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace's patent arbitration scheme has been put out as a feeler, yet it does not make much of an impression in official circles. So far Mr. Grace has apparently been able to do as little as Minister Montt in molding the policy of the Santiago Government. Until some positive results are seen to follow the exercises of their influence the outlook cannot be called encouraging. At a late hour tonight Minister Montt was still awaiting instructions from the new President and information regarding the Cabinet. Meanwhile Secretary Blaine receives the Minister with the utmost friendliness, reiterates his belief that the controversy can be settled honorably to both countries, and awaits some overture for a settlement by the Montt administration, which is the lineal as well as the personal successor of the Junta and the provisional government.

The idea of the Chilean authorities that they could get along better by dealing directly with the administration in Washington than with Minister Egan is given a fair trial, and the Minister in the meantime maintains his status quo. Nothing official comes regarding the report of Judge of Crimes Foster on his investigation into the assault on the sailors of the Baltimore, and the suspicion grows that the Chilean authorities are purposely delaying a definite answer.

Tracy Does Not Believe War Necessary.

While this distrust exists on all sides it is encouraging to know that Secretary Tracy does not believe the United States will be compelled to go to war to vindicate its honor. He told several Congressional callers today that such was his belief. At the same time he did not underestimate the seriousness of the outlook or deny that the official advices were still unsatisfactory. But he reasoned that when the Chileans came face to face with the crisis they would yield and grant the reparation due to the United States. One reason for Secretary Tracy's confidence in a peaceful solution of the trouble is undoubtedly the success which has attended the Navy Department's effort to put its vessels in trim for making a naval demonstration that would be convincing. That these preparations are still going on there can be absolutely no denying.

Additional and unquestionable indications of warlike preparations are daily coming to light, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Secretary Tracy and his assistants to keep the movements of the department from the public. Supplemental to the accurate statements heretofore made in these dispatches as to what has been done, it can be positively stated that orders have been issued to the builders of the coast defense vessel Monterey, the Union iron works of San Francisco, to work night and day on that vessel, and to adopt every other possible means to hurry its completion.

The fact that the Bethlehem iron works and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. have been urged to hurry up the armor for this vessel has been stated before. They are doing it and the department is much relieved by the cheerful news just received from them that they are now ready to make shipments. So anxious is the department to expedite this work that the shipments will be made without waiting the result of the acceptance test called for by the contracts. A further evidence of the anxiety to get this fomidable vessel ready for sea is shown by orders just issued to prepare her two twelve-inch guns for shipment to San Francisco. These two guns are now at the Indian Head proving grounds on the Potomac. The proof trials are being hurried up in order that their shipment may not be delayed beyond the completion of the vessel.

Shipping More Ammunition West.

The shipment of ammunition to San Francisco still goes on. In addition to the shells and powder sent a fortnight ago an order has just been given for the immediate transportation of 11,000 six-inch shells and 42,000 pounds of brown prismatic powder. A large quantity of ammunition for raised fire guns has just been contracted for. Still another important move is the steps just taken to secure the early delivery of thirty Howell torpedoes. The first torpedo of this invention was successfully tried only a few days ago. It was immediately accepted and the contractor was not only urged but given the assistance of officers of the department to push work on the remainder. By the extra impetus given the work their completion will follow within a few weeks. They are now about 80 per cent finished. They will be shipped at once to the San Francisco, Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Bennington, Philadelphia, Newark, and Concord. The four Roach vessels not having torpedo tubes will not be supplied.

With the activity being displayed by the contractors for the Whitehead torpedo at the solicitation of the Navy Department there is reason to anticipate the early delivery of 100 of these torpedoes, and it may be said that the officials derive a great deal of comfort from the prospect, for this is notably one of our weakest points at the present time.

Activity of the Torpedo Board.

The activity during the last few days of the Torpedo Board, which has to do with the fitting out of vessels with this class of war material, is more substantial evidence of the steps being taken by the department to expedite work in every branch.

These facts coupled with the still more significant action of the Secretary of the Navy in consulting today with Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Appropriation committee, Senators Cameron, Hale, and Butler of the Senate Naval committee in regard to certain needful appropriations in the event of war, can leave no room for doubt that the Navy Department is not only actually preparing for war, but fully expects it. The Secretary also had consultations with Mr. Charles Cramp and Capt. Philip and Lieut. Mason, who are on duty at Mr. Cramp's ship-building establishment, as to the best means of hurrying work on vessels building there.

The possibility of Chile asking to have the pending controversy arbitrated is considered as very remote by naval officials generally. It is thought not improbable that she may try to hold us off with the impression that she will make such a request in order to gain time on her own preparations for war, but, knowing as they do, the temper of the officials of that country they do not for a moment believe that arbitration will be asked for in the end. The consensus of naval opinion today is decidedly against a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

An officer of the navy today ventured this opinion of the situation. He is quoted as saying:

Navy and Army Object to Reduction.

"It is generally thought that President Montt is friendly to the United States, but that he is surrounded by a Cabinet of men who are eager for a brush with us. The whole tone of the country is unmistakably hostile. Montt realizes the uselessness of a war with the United States and is really anxious to avoid trouble. But he is in a dangerous position. The main factors in Chilean politics are the army and navy, and just at present they are very eager for any crisis tending to increase their prestige and maintain their organization, which the reformers in Chile are just now endeavoring to reduce to a peace basis.

"A peace basis means a reduction of the importance of the army and navy as political elements, and this is the local issue. The Cabinet is run by these two services and Montt, himself an officer of the navy, is open to the most potent influences for war. He is being drawn one way by his good sense and another way by his fear of a political complication that may throw him out of office. Chilean internal peace is not yet assured, and I have private advices from Valparaiso to the effect that the army and navy are bordering on a state of revolt against the new régime.

"Now I am getting to the theory. Montt, harassed by these conflicting influences, cannot afford to be forced into an attitude of bending to the superior forces of the United States. It would be fatal to him as head of the republic. He therefore temporizes in the hope of getting a foothold, and meanwhile he intimates to the United States that he cannot possibly apologize under pressure. He suggests that if this government should haul in its horns and stop talking war he will be in a position to secure a favorable reply to its demands. Otherwise he cannot answer for the consequences. That is theory. This government sees the wisdom of the suggestion, and while going ahead with the measures with caution makes an endeavor to choke off the tone of belligerency that has suddenly been heard from the whole country. I can see no other reason."

WILL BE SETTLED WITHOUT FORCE.

Senator Palmer Thinks There Will Be Trouble, but Not Just Now.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Palmer, who is spending the holidays at home, in an interview today regarding the Chilean matter, said:

"The trouble with Chile, in my opinion, is not serious enough to warrant any prediction that there will be war between this country and our South American neighbors. It is my opinion that there will be no war. If the administration had regarded the situation as very serious Congress would certainly have been asked in some way to remain in session instead of adjourning for the holidays. There was no intimation from the President that any emergency was likely to arise that would demand the attention of Congress. If there is any truth in the story that Chile will ask to have the difficulty settled by arbitration I suppose that the proposition will simply have the effect of prolonging the controversy. I hardly think this country will make any material concessions.

"From what I have been able to gather in Washington I think it is the policy of Mr. Blaine to avoid a war between this country and Chile. That is in accord with the idea of the unity of the American continent which he entertains and which is a good idea. As I understand it, Mr. Blaine desires peace on this continent. In my judgment there will be plenty of opportunities in the future of this country to demonstrate its strength and its supremacy on this continent. It is hardly possible that this republic can exist much longer without clashing with foreign powers. Our commerce is traveling out to all parts of the world.

WAITING FOR THE NEW CABINET.

Chileans Will Not Now Make Any Proposition for Arbitration.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 28.—There is not much foundation for the report cabled here from Washington that the Chilean Government is likely to propose arbitration as a way out of the Baltimore trouble. At the present moment enough difficulty is experienced in forming the new Cabinet to engross the entire attention of the Chilean Administration. Until the new Minister is selected other questions will have to wait. It may, however, safely be said that the proposition to arbitrate would be welcomed by Chileans in order to take the matter out of the hands of Secretary Blaine and Minister Egan. No instructions have been recently received from Washington by our representative. Mr. Egan has not heard from Mr. Blaine in regard to the former's absence from the inauguration ceremonies. It is rumored that the reason for Mr. Egan's absence from the inauguration exercises was the insulting tone of Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta's reply to President Harrison's message. Señor Matta's dispatch was regarded by Minister Egan as grossly traducing his veracity. Several arrests have been made in connection with the wrecking of the express train on Christmas night between Santiago and Valparaiso. The Procurator Fiscal has not yet completed his view of Judge of Crimes Foster's report of the Baltimore affair. The cruiser Boston, before leaving here, brought 140 tons of coal for 50 shillings a ton. She will buy enough coal at Calleo to fill her bunkers, but will have to pay from 60 to 70 shillings a ton.

SAN FRANCISCO AWAITS ORDERS.

The Cruiser Well Provisioned and Carrying Plenty of Ammunition.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 28.—The United States ship San Francisco, which left San Francisco Saturday, arrived here this morning and entered port. The trip was made without stopping at Monterey, as was expected. Rear Admiral Brown said: "We shall stay here in San Diego harbor until the Secretary of the Navy orders us away. We are ready to sail on three hours' notice, but may remain here three weeks. It all depends on our orders from Washington. The ship is equipped for a three years' cruise and we have 100 rounds of ammunition for each gun. Besides this we have 300 or 400 rounds for other ships."

"What other ships?" was asked.

"Well, we may meet some other ships that will want some ammunition," was the only answer. From other information it is inferred that the Charleston, now on her way from Honolulu to Acapulco, is to meet the San Francisco here and take on extra ammunition. The Baltimore is also coming North from Chilean waters, and may want ammunition. While the officers refuse to state the future plans, it is easy to learn that the vessel is ready for any emergency. The crusier made the run of 500 miles from San Francisco in thirty-six hours.

To Prepare the Cushing for Action.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Official orders have been received at the Torpedo Station to get the dispatch boat Cushing ready for immediate service, and this morning a full gang of engineers were put to work on it, so that by the end of the week it may be all ready for launching.

THEY MAY NOW DEFEAT MERCIER.

Leaders of the Castor Seceders Join the Conservatives Against Him.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The new Quebec Ministry held a meeting here today and forwarded the organization for the coming great struggle. The most important event of the meeting was the presence of the leaders of the Castor faction of politicians, who seceded from the Conservative party on the Riel cry, opposing the hanging of the rebel chief. They then joined hands with Mercier and have since stuck by the ex-Premier.

They pledged their return to the Conservative fold today, determined to fight against Mercier on the present issues. As the Castor element is very strong in the province it is now generally felt that Mercier will be defeated. It is understood that in spite of Mercier's threat to appeal to Rome, the Bishops in this province will oppose him. Some sensational revelations are shortly promised in connection with the finances of the province.

Mr. Fred White, Controller of the Northwestern Mounted Police, has returned to Ottawa from Regina, where, he says, the commision appointed to investigate charges against Mr. Herchemer, Commissioner, will begin taking evidence in about a week. Mr. White adds that, pending the disposition of the charges, the force is badly disorganized. Everybody suspects everybody else, and the spy and informer system is working havoc with the discipline of this fine force.

A special meeting of the Police committee has been called for tomorrow, which Mayor McShane has been asked to attend. The metting is called for the purpose of giving Montreal's Mayor an opportunity of explaining. A few days ago while in the company of the Chief of Police, a lawyer, and several leading journalists, the Mayor publicly declared that half of the men of the police force of Montreal were nothing but scoundrels, drunkards, and perjurers, and that he would not believe them under oath. This came to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Police committee, who has sent the Mayor an open letter asking his attendance to dismiss the whole police force if his statements are true, and if they are false to vindicate the outrageous injured honor of 373 fathers of families, poor but honest and respectable men, who have no other inheritance to leave their children but a name that will not make them blush.

During the first week in June an extraordinary gathering of Canadian Indians will take place at Kaamloops, in British Columbia. There will be present about 7,000 Christian Indians from various parts of British Columbia and probably a number of pagan Indians. The prime reason for the gathering is understood to be a desire to meet one another, compare notes, and consider educational matters and the progress in the arts of civilization.

SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER GUARD.

Peter Fisher of Crawfordsville, Ind., Wants to Cut Off More Ears.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Fred Switzer was unable to appear against his insane assailant, Peter Fisher, today, his injuries being of too serious a nature. The case was therefore continued until he should have sufficiently recovered. Fisher is still at liberty and walks about the street unmolested. He became demonstrative again this morning and made threats of capturing the ears of Chief of Police Grimes and John Kelly, a business-man. Mr. Kelly appeared before a Justice and swore out a warrant against Fisher for the surety of the peace. It was served, but Fisher at once gave bond and was released. Several citizens are greatly alarmed for their safety, and the demand that old Mr. Fisher be taken to the asylum for treatment has become clamorous. All sympathize with him and his family, but no one likes the idea of a dangerous madman being loose on the streets with an ugly knife. His rational spell of Saturday and Sunday seems to be giving way to a pronounced case of insanity.

Fell Into a Vat of Boiling Water.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—John Brown of Heyworth met with a horrible accident today. He was employed in Van Ordstrand's pork-packing establishment and he slipped and fell headlong into a vat of boiling water. He cannot live. Brown has a family.

THREE DAYS LONGER.

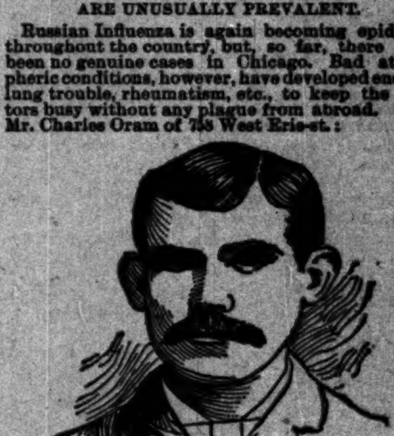
DRS. McCOY & WILDMAN'S $5 RATE TO ALL PATIENTS EXPIRES IN THREE DAYS.

The great satisfaction given by their $5 rate and the overwhelming evidence that the public appreciate the medical care and skill which it makes possible to all has induced Drs. McCoy & Wildman to continue the same to all patients and for all diseases until Jan. 1. *This is the last time that they will treat all diseases at $5 a month.* All patients applying for treatment before Jan. 1 will be treated for $5 a month and all medicines furnished free, each month's treatment, including medicine, to cost $5 until cured.

NO "GRIPPE" AS YET.

WHILE OTHER DISEASES, AS BAD OR WORSE, ARE UNUSUALLY PREVALENT.

Russian Influenza is again becoming epidemic throughout the country, but, so far, there have been no genuine cases in Chicago. Bad atmospheric conditions, however, have developed enough lung trouble, rheumatism, etc., to keep the doctors busy without any plague from abroad. Said Mr. Charles Oram of 753 West Erie-st.:



CHARLES ORAM, 853 WEST ERIE-ST.

"The difference between rheumatism and influenza is that the grip comes and goes, while the other disease comes and stays. I had rheumatism for five years, and that's a long time to undergo physical torture and to be laid up with sickness in every spell of bad weather. The seat of the inflammation and soreness in my case was in the back and sides and across the lower part of the chest. Even when up and about I was liable to be taken without warning. The attacks were more sudden and violent than those of the grip. Pain would seize me while at work and I would sometimes become suddenly all stiffened up so as to take to my bed. Medical treatment didn't help me much until I went to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, who seemed to be having the same success in rheumatism as in catarrh and in throat and lung troubles. The results of their treatment were something remarkable. I was soon free from all pain and in two months had reached a cure which promises to be radical and permanent."

DOCTORS
McCOY & WILDMAN,
Office, 224 State Street.
Corner of Quincy, Chicago.
ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.
Catarrh Cured.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank. Office hours—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 6:30 to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. only.

LA GRIPPE.

Nothing is more astonishing than the rapidity with which the Grippe travels over the country and assails people at different times and under different circumstances. It seems to delight in rainy, muggy weather, and when it has run its course it leaves the patient a prey to a vast number of maladies, of which the one most to be dreaded is pneumonia. The best remedy for this disease is REID'S GERMAN COUGH AND KIDNEY CURE, for pneumonia is always complicated more or less with disease of the kidneys. A remedy, therefore, to be successful should treat both these organs. Modern science recognizes that it can do little more for this foe than, in the language of one of the most distinguished practitioners, to "strengthen the heart and husband the nerve force." This Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure always does, and in the most effectual manner. It allays the inflammation of the lungs, stimulates the digestion, and arouses the kidneys from their stupor. When this is done pneumonia is conquered. Get it of your dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
PEORIA, ILL.

KIRK'S
SHANDON
BELLS
TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER
LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR
For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

"FAMILIAR IN MILLIONS OF MOUTHS AS ANY HOUSEHOLD WORD."
The Times, London.
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"*Delightful and refreshing.*"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON, ENG.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

RUNS TWENTY YEARS.

THE WEST LAKE STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISE EXTENDED.

It Causes a Lively Debate in the Council, but the Friends of the Measure Carry the Day—Ald. Madden's Conference Committee Appointed—An Amendment to the Lake-Front World's Fair Ordinance Proposed—Repealing Ordinance Regarding the Archer Avenue Tracks.

After a lively debate the ordinance for the extension of the West Lake street line of the West Chicago Street railroad company was passed on a unanimous vote, a fight being made on the length of the franchise.

Ald. Kent was in the chair. The opposition to the ordinance, which was not strong, was led by Ald. Roth, while Ald. Kelly and McCarthy, in whose ward the proposed extension is to be made, advocated the measure and were supported by a speech from Ald. Madden. The proposed line is to connect with the Lake street terminus at Crawford avenue and extend to Forty-eighth street.

When the first section was read an amendment was offered providing that the time of the franchise be changed from ten to twenty years. Ald. Cremer and others opposed this on the general ground that it was poor policy to extend the time beyond the termination of the franchise of the existing line. Ald. Kelly replied that the people wanted the road and that the company would not accept the ordinance for less than twenty years. The roll-call on the amendment was as follows:

Yeas—Vierling, Woodard, Gorton, Dixon, Hepburn, Madden, Burke, O'Brien of the Sixth, Cooke, Murphy, Dvorak, Bidwill, Pond, Kent, Martin, Mills, Knowles, Keats, Jackson, Bowler, Michaelson, Kunz, Young, Mahoney, Powers, O'Brien of the Nineteenth, Pfister, Meyer, McGillen, Muelhoefer, Biegler, Sexton, Brookman, Weber, Conway, Kelly, McCarthy, Gahan, Carey, Kenny, Rauen, Noble, Plowman, Kerr, Gorman, Casey, O'Neill—47.

Nays—Cremer, Morris, Duer, Wall, Schwerin, Dorman, Roth, Dahlman, Gosselin, Brennan, Goldzier, McAbee, Haynes, Kinney, Hummel—15.

Other Changes Made.

Electric power was eliminated from the third section and Ald. Goldzier got an amendment through providing that the company should give franchises at all intersecting points where the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works might designate, and Ald. Kinney had an amendment passed providing that policemen, letter-carriers, and firemen in uniform should ride free.

Prior to the consideration of the ordinance the following opinion was submitted by Corporation Counsel Miller:

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago: In response to your request as to whether the provision in the ordinance passed by the City Council May 23, 1859, authorizing the Chicago City railway company to lay its railway upon Lake street "to the present and future limits of the city" (laws and ordinances, paragraph 2,942, Sec. 2,110) is valid as to territory recently annexed, I beg to say that in my opinion the ordinance in question does not authorize the Chicago West Division railway company or its lessee, the West Chicago Street railway company, to lay its tracks upon Lake street through the territory lately annexed to the city for the following reasons:

Since the passage of the ordinance and before such territory became annexed to the City of Chicago, and therefore before any jurisdiction of the city over such territory or any right in the railway company under such ordinance could attach so far as regards such annexed territory, the provisions in the act in regard to the incorporation of cities, villages, and towns was passed requiring the consent of the owners of a majority of the frontage of the portion of the street sought to be used for railroad purposes. I think that provision applies to the portion of the street in question, and that its effect would be to revoke so much of the license contained in said ordinance as applies to the territory hereinafter annexed to the city, even if such ordinance were not for other reasons in that respect invalid. No right of the railroad company in the premises would be taken away by that act, because it would have no right in such annexed territory until annexation and this legislation preceding such annexation.

Moreover, as a question unaffected by the action of the railroad company or the city under such ordinance, I do not think such provision in the ordinance of 1859 was valid or binding. I am not advised as to whether the railroad company and the city have heretofore acted upon such provision and am therefore unable to express an opinion as to how far, if at all, such action in recognizing the validity of that provision, and acting under it, may affect this question. But I do not think it could affect it at all, so far as the territory annexed to the city since such action is concerned.

JOHN S. MILLER,
Corporation Counsel.

Street-Railway Conference Committee.

In accordance with the Madden resolution passed at the previous meeting Ald. Sexton, who was Chairman at that time, announced the committee to confer with the street-railroad companies with a view to securing transportation for police officers not in uniform. The committee is composed of Ald. Madden, Mahoney, and Pfister.

The Corporation Counsel also submitted an opinion in answer to an order of Ald. Dorman, in which he stated that in his opinion the City Council, in the exercise of its police power conferred by the charter and recognized in the act of March 19, 1874, in regard to horse and dummy railroads, has the power to compel such companies to construct proper waiting rooms for the accommodation of passengers along the streets of the city where public necessity and convenience reasonably call for its exercise. It would not be in the power of the Council to authorize the construction of such waiting-rooms in the street unless they would not interfere with public travel, but the companies could condemn ground for the purpose of building them. The opinion was ordered published and placed on file.

Commissioner Aldrich, in answer to an order of Ald. Kenny inquiring by what right the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway company occupies Stewart avenue between Thirty-third and Sixtieth streets, and what the company would do about building viaducts at Forty-third and Sixty-third streets, submitted a communication to the effect that the company was given the right to occupy Stewart avenue by an ordinance of the Town of Lake before annexation, and that the company had agreed to do anything that could legally be demanded in the way of building viaducts.

To Amend the Lake-Front World's Fair Ordinance.

Ald. Madden introduced an ordinance amending Sec. 3 of the ordinance relating to the Lake-Front for World's Fair purposes passed Sept. 15, 1890. The amendment provided:

The right and authority herein granted are upon the further express condition that the said grounds and area are to be used exclusively for the World's Columbian Exposition and for no other purpose, and upon the expiration of the period of time hereinbefore specified the said World's Columbian Exposition shall vacate all grounds and space in their possession under and by authority of this ordinance to yield up the same to the City of Chicago, leaving such grounds in as good condition as they now are; subject, however, to the provisions of Sec. 5 of this ordinance; provided, however, that the said World's Columbian Exposition may and it is hereby permitted to erect at some eligible point to be selected by it on that part of the Lake-Front lying east of Michigan avenue and south of Jackson street extended a permanent memorial statue of Christopher Columbus, with suitable foundation and pedestal for the same; said memorial statue when so erected and completed shall, after the close of the International Exposition—that is, after Oct. 3, 1893—become the property of and be under the care and control of the City of Chicago, and shall be maintained as a permanent memorial of said Exposition.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on World' Fair.

A communication was received from the Board of Education requesting the Council to authorize the Mayor and Controller to execute a release to certain mortgages on property owned by A. G. Wilder. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

Complaints of the South Side Road.

F. D. Orcutt sent in a complaint against the facilities furnished by the Chicago City railway company and it was referred to the joint Council and Citizens' Committee on Transit.

Ald. Weber introduced an order, which was passed and referred to the same committee, asking the committee to investigate by what authority the North Chicago Street railroad company charged two fares on North Clark street within the limits. It is claimed passengers using the Lawrence avenue line have to pay two fares to reach the heart of the city.

Ald. Fonda introduced an order on the Commissioner of Public Works to include in his estimates for the coming year a sufficient additional appropriation for a rotary bridge at Belmont avenue.

Ald. Roth sent to the Clerk's desk an ordinance requiring all coal dealers to pay an annual license fee of $100, such license to cover but one yard and office. The license must be procured from the City Clerk and may be revoked on the violations of other provisions of the ordinance, one of which is that 2,000 pounds of coal, avoirdupois weight, must be given for a ton, and that the dealer must at the request of the customer have the coal weighed on city scales, the charge to be paid by the dealer if the load is under weight, and by the customer if fair or overweight. The ordinance was referred to the special committee on licenses.

Ald. Gorman secured the passage of an order on the Commissioner of Public Works for an ordinance extending the fire limits by including Ninety-second street, between South Chicago avenue and Harbor avenue; but later Ald. Gahan raised a question as to the legality of such an ordinance and secured the reconsideration of the vote by which the order was passed and its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

Those Archer Avenue Tracks.

Ald. O'Neill introduced an ordinance repealing so much of the ordinance granting authority to the Chicago, Madison and Northern railroad company as gives permission to lay tracks on that portion of Archer avenue widened, between Sanger street and Twenty-third place. The repealing ordinance also provides that the railroad company be required to remove the tracks from the surface of the street and elevate them to a height not to interfere with the traffic of the street, and that the surface of the street be restored. It further provides that in case the company elevates its tracks it shall not be required to build a viaduct at Halsted street. The ordinance contains similar provisions affecting the Chicago and Alton company, the tracks of which parallel those of the Chicago and Madison between the points named.

It is Ald. O'Neill's intention to have the tracks elevated for the distance of two miles from Halsted street south, but the points between which the tracks are to be elevated were left blank in the ordinance, to be filled in by the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, to which the ordinance was referred. The ordinance requires that the roads shall be elevated sixteen feet in the clear above the street and for a construction similar to that called for in the ordinance for the Torrence Elevated Terminal road.

That part of the ordinance which Ald. O'Neill seeks to repeal, which authorizes the railroad companies to widen Archer avenue between Twenty-third place and Sanger street, was recently declared illegal by the Supreme Court in the Legare case. "I don't know," said Ald. O'Neill whether that decision repeals the entire ordinance, but if it does I want to be ready to take advantage of it and compel the roads to elevate the tracks."

Ald. Kinney introduced an ordinance for the consolidation of the offices of Gas Inspector, the City Electrician, and the Bureau of Lights into a single Department of Lights under the head of a Commissioner of Lights, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. He is to have a salary of $5,000 a year, furnish a bond of $25,000, and have entire charge of all street lighting and all light and power plants of the city. The ordinance was drawn up by Assistant Corporation Counsel Chetlain, with the assistance of City Electrician Barrett. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Gosselin had his "no seat no fare" ordinance made a special order for next Monday night at 8:30 o'clock.

Ald. Sexton got an order through providing that the property-owners who have been assessed for lamp-posts on Melrose and Florence avenues, School street, and Edgecomb court should be repaid.

The Council concurred in the report of the Committee on Schools in recommending the resolution providing that persons whose scales were used for weighing coal for the schools should have a free license.

Ald. Cullerton had an order passed directing that the licenses of plumbers should not be renewed at the beginning of the year until the special Committee on Licenses reported.

DR. GRAVES CONTINUES HIS STORY.

And Again Contradicts Himself—Weak Witnesses for the Defense.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 28.—In the Barnaby trial this morning Dr. Graves was recalled to the stand and his cross-examination resumed by Mr. Stevens. The doctor thought he was in Denver after his brother's death two or three days. He did not meet Judge Furman at that time. Mrs. Barnaby was a kindly woman, but she was not easily influenced.

"Was she attached to those who did her favors?" asked Mr. Stevens.

"I don't know."

"When you wrote the guardian letter did you tell your wife about it?"

"I don't think so."

"Did you tell Mrs. Graves that people came from the Adirondacks and told you about Mrs. Barnaby?"

"No."

"If you did make such a statement it was untrue?"

"I never made it."

A letter was handed to the doctor, which he identified as having been written by his wife at his dictation.

"This letter referred to this matter?"

"Yes, there are two letters, one dictated by me and the other a note by my wife. One refers to this matter."

"The other one does also?"

"Yes, I must have talked it over with my wife."

"If you had it was equally untrue?"

"I can't answer that."

"But nobody from the Adirondacks told you about this matter?"

"No."

"Then it was true that what you told your wife was false?"

"Yes."

Dr. Graves denied having told Mrs. Hickey that if Mrs. Barnaby took her money out of his hands he would have her sent to an asylum. The letter which the doctor had sent Mrs. Barnaby at San Francisco, but which was returned to him through the Dead-Letter Office, was again the subject of inquiry by the prosecution. The envelope of this letter was stamped with three cents. The contents as exhibited in court did not weigh enough to require more than the ordinary two-cent stamp. The prosecution insinuated that the doctor had replaced the original letter contained in the envelope with a letter which would aid him in his defense. The doctor, however, gave his word of honor that such was not the case. When asked whether on his return to Providence from Denver with Mrs. Barnaby's remains he had drawn a check on her funds for $4,000, the doctor could not remember.

Several other things Dr. Graves could not recall at all or did not know anything about although they concerned his dealings in the matter as agent for Mrs. Barnaby. The prosecution here ended their cross-examination of Dr. Graves.

The defense then caused a slight surprise by introducing Daniel Smith as a witness. Smith was the hostler who cared for Mr. Worrell's buggy the night it contained the bottle of whisky for Mrs. Barnaby. Smith has previously appeared as a witness for the prosecution, and then swore that he had not tampered with the package containing the bottle while it was in the livery stable. He was put upon the stand, and, contrary to the expectations of the defense, reiterated his statement that he had not opened the package. The defense then introduced three witnesses to impeach Smith's testimony, but did not succeed to any great extent.

E. R. Bertram was the first of these witnesses. He swore that Smith had told him that he had taken a drink from the bottle of whisky while it was in the stable and that it was good whisky. Bertram on cross-examination admitted he had been under arrest three times on different charges.

The other two witnesses testified that Smith had told them that the bottle could have been tampered with while in the stable. The above witnesses would not have been admitted had not one of the attorneys for the defense given his word that the defense had learned of his testimony only Saturday last. This attorney afterward admitted to Judge Rising that it might have been a few days earlier that he had heard of it. Mrs. John Conrad was called in rebuttal and swore that Dr. Graves had told her that he thought Edward Bennett, the guide, had sent the bottle of whisky. A few unimportant witnesses were then examined and the court adjourned.

Fall River Annual Cloth Statement.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 28.—The annual cloth statement published today shows a production of 9,985,000 pieces, as against 9,937,000 pieces last year. The stock on hand is 90,000 pieces, as against 583,000 pieces in 1890. The sales of the year were 8,888,000 pieces, as against 8,584,000 pieces in 1890. There were 1,375,000 pieces sold for future delivery, as against 1,540,000 last year. Print cloths never sold so low as during 1891, the average being 2.95 cents.

Confessed He Killed His Brother-in-Law.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—C. H. Burrus, son of E. W. Burrus, a wealthy farmer of near Pembroke, today confessed that he killed his cousin and brother-in-law Bodie Burrus last Thursday night. After a preliminary hearing Burrus was released in $2,500 bonds. The evidence showed that C. H. Burrus simply avenged the wrongs of his sister.

FIRST OF A SERIES.

INITIAL SUBSCRIPTION DANCE OF THREE TO BE GIVEN.

Kinsley's Elaborately Decorated for the Occasion—A Course Supper Served at Midnight—The Patronesses and Those Who Were Present at the First Dance—The "Assemblies'" Cotillon at Bournique's—Kenwood Young Folk Take Possession of the Suburb's Clubhouse.

The first of a series of three subscription dances to be given during the season was held last evening at Kinsley's and was a brilliant affair. The hall was elaborately decorated with garlands of myrtle, wreaths of holly, and bunches of lilies and narcissus. Hand's orchestra and the Hungarian band furnished the music. At 12 o'clock an elaborate course supper was served. The guests were seated at small tables, each adorned with bunches of flowers. The patronesses of the balls are Mrs. Charles Schwartz, Mrs. Robert McCormick, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, Mrs. Frank Gorton, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. George Armour.

Last evening Mrs. Kellogg in white brocaded satin and wearing diamond ornaments and Mrs. Gorton in yellow satin trimmed with old lace and with ornaments of diamonds, received. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. William Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell King, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watriss, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Hugh, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw-Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Howard.

Misses Lois Kellogg, Katherine Isham, Harriet King, Florence Clark, Florence Pullman, Whiting, Bertha Barnes, Marian Peck, Miles, Belden, Owens, Harriet Isham, Odell, Antisdel, Eva Kimball, Harriet Pullman, Winston, Laura Williams, Gretchen Isham, Runnells, Laura Johnson, Elinor Bickford, Allport.

C. M. Fay, Munro, William Keep, Leslie Carter, John Gott, B. B. Lamb, Arthur Farwell, Lampart, Charles Fullerton, F. S. Eames, Augustus Eddy, Arthur Wheeler, Nelson Bigelow, Douglass Huntington, Evans, Charles McAvoy, Frederick Swift, Frank Marsh, Chatfield, McEwen, A. A. Carpenter Jr., Pierpont Isham, Frederick Watriss.

Several dinners were given before the ball, the guests adjourning there later. Those who entertained were Mrs. Odell, No. 560 Dearborn avenue; Mrs. F. S. Winston, No. 378 Ontario street, and Mrs. Antisdel, Bellevue place.

COTILLON OF THE ASSEMBLIES.

Second of a Series of Dances Given Last Night at Bournique's.

The second of the "assemblies" series of dances this season took place at Bournique's last evening. There were six numbers on the card of dances, followed by a cotillon which was led by Mr. James Heyworth. As on the first occasion, the patronesses were Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Mrs. C. D. Seeberger, Mrs. Uri Balcom, Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, Mrs. Frederick C. Aldrich, Mrs. C. C. Coburn, Mrs. Ferd Peck, Mrs. Matthews, and Mrs. Alfred Cowles. Others present included:

Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbert Dunlevy, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Harrison Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weadowcraft.

Misses Gaylord, Cowles, Newell, Grannis, Rew, Underwood, Brega, Crawford, Dutton, Williams, Perkins, and Cummings.

KENWOOD YOUTHS MAKE MERRY.

The Annual Children's Party Given at the Suburb's Club-House.

Hundreds of children took possession of the Kenwood club last evening. It was the annual children's party and the old folks had to take a back seat. In fact, no grown people were allowed inside the building except fathers and mothers, and even they were barred out unless they brought their children with them. From 6 to 8 p. m. the club-house was surrendered to the very little folks and between the hours of 8 and 10 p. m. the older children held sway. They all did as they pleased, for the club-house was theirs for the evening. The big dancing-hall was the scene of a dozen dances executed by the rising generation of Kenwood. At 7 o'clock the little folks enjoyed a big dinner in the club dining-room and at 10 the older ones supplied their gustatory wants.

President R. S. Thompson delivered a happy address of welcome during the evening.

When the young folks were not dancing they were making merry in all parts of the building. The bowling-alleys furnished an unlimited amount of amusement, while the world-wise youths tried their hand at the billiard-tables.

Altogether the 350 children of all ages who were there had a genuine good time. The parents, who were only there as chaperons, managed to enjoy the evening, too. Some of them danced, but most of them spent the time in social chat.

FOR MISS IRENE TEWKSBURY.

Mrs. Tewksbury Gives a Pink Party at the Virginia Hotel.

Mrs. Tewksbury gave a young people's dance last evening at the Virginia Hotel for her daughter, Miss Irene Tewksbury. The affair was essentially a pink party, everything in the way of decoration and at the table being of that color.

Mrs. Tewksbury wore a costume of black crêpe de chine, and her ornaments were diamonds. Her daughter was dressed in pale pink mousseline de soie, made low and trimmed with ribbons. One hundred and fifty young people were present, among whom were:

Misses Marie Clark, Adah Badger, Hazel Martyn, Ethel Kirkland, Shirly Fuller, Katherine Brewer, Mary Walsh, Majorie Bodman, Ida Drew, Annie Rogers, Eva Onderdonk, Mary Wagner, Helen Runnion, Claudine Sharp, Mabel Key, Beatrice Key, Alice Hosmer, Edith Kennett, Agnes Pardee, Juliet Barrett, Dora Mitchell, Florence Kennett, and Lillie McKay.

Sanger Pullman, Charles Henrotin, Walter Brewster, Potter Palmer Jr., Robert Stone, Robert McCormick, Silas Coleman, Charles Hyde, Dudly Wilkinson, Nelson Thomasson, Stewart Walker, Dwight Lawrence, Durand Kennett, S. Lee Jones, Edward Stanley, George Pullman, Ira Holmes Jr., W. Raymond, Campbell Babcock, Honoré Palmer, and Augustus Peabody.

FOR HER NIECE, MISS FAIRFIELD.

Seventy-five Young People Attend a Dance Given by Mrs. C. R. Corbin.

Mrs. C. R. Corbin, No. 597 Dearborn avenue, gave a dance last evening for her niece, Miss Fairfield. Seventy-five young people were present and the entire lower floor was given up to dancing. Hand's orchestra was in attendance. Supper was served in the billiard-room.

Mrs. Corbin received in a costume of gray embroidered crêpe over a pink petticoat and with pink sleeves. Miss Fairfield's gown was of pale blue crêpe, made low and trimmed with white ribbons. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Milsted, Mr. and Mrs. George B. High, Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart, and Mr. and Mrs. McElwaine.

Misses Clara King, Addie Fargo, Kales, Kate Smith, Follansbee, Lachner, Westover, Slade, Baxter, Withrow, Green, Rockwood, Dickenson, Bogue, and Schaffner.

Charles Pike, Carl Pierce, Mr. Le Moyne, Dr. John Kales, Mr. Forbush, John Montgomery, C. Bullock, Henry Smith, Mitchel Folansbee, John Corbin, Murry Nelson, Mr. Pillsbury, Andrew Green, John Cook, Harold Gregory, Edward Blatchford, Kinney, Smith, and Mr. Grovener.

LASELLE SEMINARY ALUMNÆ.

They Give a Dinner to Miss Carpenter, One of the School Faculty.

Thirty fair graduates of Laselle Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., sat yesterday afternoon around a horseshoe-shaped table in the crystal banquet hall of the Hotel Richelieu. A dainty feast was served them to the subdued strains of Valisi's mandolins and the thirty plates were almost buried in clusters of hyacinths and lilies of the valley.

Miss Carpenter of the faculty of Laselle Seminary was the guest of the Chicago alumnæ and acted as toast mistress at the close of the banquet.

Miss Gale toasted the faculty; Mrs. Judd of Englewood responded on behalf of the alumnæ, Mrs. Van Harlingan of La Porte, Ind., gave her personal "Reminiscences," Miss Gardner of Evanston had for a subject "Laselle Up to Date," and Miss Lee the prolific one of "Looking Forward."

Those present were:

Miss Carpenter of Auburndale, Mass.; Mrs. Van Harlingan of La Porte, Ind.; Mrs. Judd of Englewood; the Misses Rowe, S. Rowe, Gardner, Sowle, and Rice of Evanston, and the following from Chicago: The Misses Davis, U. Davis, Lamson, Lee, Day, Morrison, Gale, Hawes, Platt, Jackson, McChesney, Rawleigh, Mills, Coon, Pinney, King, Gardner, Haskell, and Gilbert.

CELEBRATED A SILVER WEDDING.

Quarter of a Century of Married Life of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Behel.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Behel celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home, No. 3349 South Park avenue, last night. They were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon W. Behel, who were married a fortnight ago and have just returned from their wedding tour. It was a happy gathering, and the bride and groom of a quarter of a century stood by the bride and groom of two weeks and both received the congratulations of a large number of friends. During the evening light refreshments were served in the dining-room. The senior bride and groom were handsomely remembered in the way of gifts. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tebbetts, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gouger, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Risser, the Rev. and Mrs. P. S. Henson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Havens, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Slyder, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Lingle, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Bogardus, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smitzler, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Opper, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Dodge.

Misses Hattie Stone, May Cassard, Florence Cassard, Bessie Eddie, Louise Eddy, Eva Bacon.

MRS. HITCHCOCK'S RECEPTION.

The Kenwood House Open During the Afternoon and Evening.

Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, No. 4741 Greenwood avenue, Kenwood, gave a reception yesterday afternoon and evening. She was assisted by Mrs. Horatio L. Wait, Mrs. P. L. Sherman, Mrs. James J. Wait of St. Paul, Miss Alice Lee of Boston, Miss Margaret Tayler of Ireland, and Miss Edna Seaverns of Boston. The reception was from 3 to 6 and from 6 to 7 in the afternoon and from 8 to 11 in the evening. The Schumann Lady Quartet furnished music.

Reception at the Evanston Club-House.

The Evanston club-house at Evanston last evening was opened for a reception given by Miss Evelyn Bird, daughter of A. C. Bird, to the members of the "S. S. Club" and their friends. The club-house was decorated with the holiday holly and mistletoe. Over 100 young people accepted invitations and enjoyed the evening's dancing. Refreshments were served in the dining-hall.

To Attend a Washington Wedding.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles left for Washington yesterday to attend the marriage of Dr. Thorndyke and Miss Rachael Sherman, which takes place the latter end of this week. Gen. Miles will return Jan. 7.

Cowing—Russell.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Miss Irene, the beautiful daughter of George F. Cowing, and Henry D. Russell, a commission man of Chicago, were married this evening. The family residence was handsomely decorated and filled with guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. C. Rollit of St. James' Church. Miss Belle Jones of Chicago was maid of honor and George S. Barnes of Minneapolis best man. Mr. and Mrs. Russell left for Boston this evening.

BURIED UNDER THE WALLS.

Searchers at Chattanooga Ingulfed in the Ruins and Six Men Injured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A few minutes before noon today six men narrowly escaped a horrible death beneath the falling walls that stand like gaunt skeletons marking the scene of Saturday's conflagration. They are:

SILVA, W. H., of Silva & Abbott, badly bruised.
RAGSDALE, J. G., clerk, hand cut.
HULSE, ORA, aged 16, bruised.
ROWDEN, BOB, colored, badly bruised and mashed.
MOORE, ALBERT, colored, chest crushed and badly bruised.
DURLEY, PHELIX, colored, bruised.

This morning a force of three laborers was put to work by Silva & Abbott, in charge of the former, aided by Mr. Ragsdale, to dig out the safe of the firm which was buried in a mass of débris marking the spot where Silva & Abbott's store formerly stood. Around it on all sides were shaky walls of brick that threatened momentarily to fall upon the little crowd of people below. The safe had been turned on its back, the door opened, and Mr. Silva was bending over it, examining the contents, which were in good condition, when he was startled by the yells of the bystanders, followed by a terrible crash. Bricks and mortar flew in every direction and clouds of suffocating dust obscured his gaze. He made a leap for life over the pile of brick and called to his men to follow.

It was too late. The remaining portion of the wall of the Gottschalk Building which was standing trembled and fell with a terrific crash, burying the three negro laborers and young Hulse, who, unable to get out of the hole where the iron safe lay, were caught by the mass of masonry and hurled against the fire-proof safe. The officers inside the ropes, headed by Chief Kilgore, who was talking to a couple of reporters at Eighth and Market streets at the time hastened to the scene of the accident. Capt. Sertel and Fireman Martin Hackett of Engine Company No. 1 were promptly on hand and assisted in the work of digging out the injured. It was found that the boy Hulse had been protected by the bodies of the two negroes who fell against him. As he was lifted out by Fireman Hackett he said, "I'm all right," and so he was, apart from a few bruises.

The negroes did not fare so well. Rowden and Moore were removed on stretchers to Long's undertaking establishment, where they were attended to by Dr. Trippe. Old man Moore was buried up to his arms and is bruised about the chest. Rowden is hurt about the right leg but not seriously. Felix Burley was removed in an ambulance to his home. The large fire proof vault of the Fourth National Bank was opened this morning and everything found well preserved. There was over $40,000 in gold, silver, and currency.

Mrs. Hurst and Miss Johnson are resting quietly tonight, and it is believed they will recover. The walls left standing were for the most part blown up with dynamite today by a force of men under direction of the Chairman of the Board of Public Works. The remaining walls will be blown down tomorrow.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The total loss by last night's fire in Federal street will probably be nearly $450,000, but both the building and the stock carried by Parker, Holmes & Co. were fully covered by insurance. The building, owned by the heirs of J. G. G. Torrey, B. Revere, and John T. Lindsay, is not as badly damaged as was at first supposed. The loss on it is now placed at $20,000. It is insured for $75,000. Hosmer, Codding & Co. carried a stock valued at $275,000, consisting of boots, shoes, and rubbers. A large portion was destroyed by the fire itself and the rest was so badly damaged by smoke and water as to be practically valueless. It was insured for $271,000. Mr. Holmes of the firm of Parker, Holmes & Co. says the firm carried a stock valued at from $350,000 to $400,000. The loss was $125,000. It was insured for $411,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Fire broke out this morning in the Lorena, an eight-story apartment house at Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The tenants on the lower stories escaped by the main stairway, but those on the floors above were obliged to seek refuge by the fire escape, or ascend to the roof, where they crossed on an iron ladder to the roof of Straiton & Storms' cigar factory. The tenants were obliged to abandon all their property, and many who had not yet risen when the fire broke out were forced to flee in their night clothes. Some were partly overcome by smoke, but all finally got out in safety. During the excitement thieves entered the building, and Mrs. Avery, one of the tenants, had a pocketbook containing $536 stolen, while Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Appleton, also tenants, each lost a gold watch. The loss of the occupants of the building by fire and water is estimated at $15,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $2,000.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 28.—E. V. Crandall's whiting and chalk factory in Grand street, Maspeth, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss $40,000, partly insured.

No Harm Done.

Tramp—"Say, mum, your dog bit me."
Lady—"Well, never mind, I'll wash his mouth."
—*New York Herald.*

GRIP MEN TO MEET TODAY IN CHICAGO.

Annual Gathering of the Northwestern Travelers.

The Northwestern Traveling Men's Association will hold its seventeenth annual meeting at the Palmer House at 10 o'clock this morning. Last night fifty members held a caucus in the hotel and unanimously nominated the following ticket, which, unless all signs and prophecies fail, will go shrough with a whoop and a rush this morning:

President—George J. Reed. Vice-Presidents—Illinois, Samuel Baker; Iowa, Fred Field; Minnesota, Cyrus Beall; Wisconsin, J. W. Ellsworth; Indiana, W. S. McMillan; Missouri, W. S. Cleland; Michigan, P. H. Carroll; Kentucky, Nathan Uri; Kansas, D. E. Good; New York, S. F. Paul; Colorado, W. W. Palmer; Nebraska, J. McCord; North Dakota, W. S. Stockdale; South Dakota, J. W. Sheldon; California, James Balford; Montana, J. C. Maslin; Oregon, S. J. Freedman; Washington, W. W. Powell; Utah, George T. Odell; Texas, A. D. Bradshaw; New Jersey, E. C. Woodward; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Hinman; Board of Directors for two years, Francis C. Etheridge, T. J. Garrigan, W. H. Cribbin, Conrad Witkowsky, and Edward Doyle; Directors who hold over for one year, James C. Miller, D. K. Clink, Isaac Meyer, Willis Young, and W. H. Sharp.

J. J. McDonald of this city presided last night. He was the first member of the order and its initial President. President Reed and Secretary and Treasurer Hinman were renominated, the latter having served five years.

At today's meeting, in addition to the election of officers, five amendments to the constitution will be voted on. The first is to issue half certificates of $2,500 in place of the $5,000 ones that have been in operation since the society was organized. A good deal of opposition to the change has come to the surface, and the general opinion is that it will be voted down. Amendment No. 2 proposes to let down the bars and admit to membership all persons engaged in mercantile pursuits. Nos. 3 and 4 are in relation to the association reserve fund, and No. 5 is to allow backsliders of two years' delinquency to put in applications as new members.

A banquet and dance will be given at night and covers will be laid for 300. Last night 100 delegates were in the city. The remainder are expected this morning. The association has 3,587 members and since its organization has paid out $1,680,000 in death claims.

A Chicago Post of the Travelers' Protective Association of America was formed last evening at the Grand Pacific by a meeting of representatives of nearly 100 of the leading wholesale houses of the city. The meeting was presided over by the National President, George S. McGrew of St. Louis. He was assisted in the organization of the new post by A. W. Houck of the Missouri division. J. K. Towle of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. was selected President, and Frank Cusic of M. D. Wells & Co. Secretary and Treasurer until the charter is received from the national body. The following were the charter members admitted: William H. Pearson, representing Marshall Field and Co.; E. Lessen, Kuh, Nathan & Fischer; William A. Stanton, Belding Bros. & Co.; C. S. Wheeler, Sherwin, Williams & Co.; J. K. Towle, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; George D. Kirkham, H. Shannon & Co.; F. F. Lewis, Joseph Beifield & Co.; John F. Alexander and Frank Cusic, M. D. Wells & Co.

Meetings of a similar character are being held this week all over the country looking to the indorsement of a bill originally introduced in the Fifty-first Congress by Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania which is to be brought before the present Congress with every indication of its adoption. Congressman Newberry was to have attended last evening's meeting, but was prevented from doing so. He has promised the association all the aid in his power on returning to Washington. The bill is a proposed amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law allowing railroads to discriminate in favor of commercial travelers in the matter of reduced rates of transportation and greater allowance of baggage. It was announced that 10,000 circular letters would be sent to the leading firms in the United States asking their indorsement. The Chicago petition was exhibited with the firm signatures of Marshall Field & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., Armour & Co., Franklin MacVeagh & Co., A. C. McClurg & Co., and several hundred others.

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM H. CHURCHILL.

Career of One of the Best Known and Most Liked Men in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The death of Col. William H. Churchill yesterday removed one of the most noted turfmen in America. As a member of the firm of Churchill & Johnson, which at one time owned some of the best racing stock in America, he became widely known and respected in turf circles. He was a raceman of the old school and stood up at all times as the exponent of square, fair racing, and was a man who loved to see a race for its own sake. His tall, commanding figure, with that of his brother, Col. John H. Churchill, was always seen at the Jockey club race-course, and his interest in the concern did much to make it the noted track it is today.

In his dealings with all men with whom he came in contact in his turf career he was strictly honest and friendly. He was a quiet man and said nothing of many operations on the turf in which he was interested, and but few people really knew to what an extent he indulged in that form of business and amusement. His firm owned many noted horses. Little Ruffian, Troubadour, Churchill Clark and others of an equal fame. His figure was a familiar one at all the leading tracks in the country and he was one of the most kindhearted and popular men on the American turf. He was taken ill with the grip Dec. 17 and his advanced age greatly lessened the chances of his recovery.

In 1871, Col. Churchill married Miss Kate Clark, daughter of Dr. William Clark of this city, but she lived only a year, dying in October, 1872. He again married, in 1876, the widow of Clarence Prentice, who was Miss Julia McWilliams, daughter of a widely known planter of Louisiana. She still survives him. No children came to him by either union and of the large number of children born to his parents those who survive him are Gen. T. J. Churchill of Arkansas, Mrs. Emily Zan, and Mrs. Julia Blackburn, widow of the late Gov. Luke P. Blackburn. He was the uncle of Col. M. Lewis Clarke, President of the Louisville Jockey club, and he and his surviving brother own the track and improvements of the racing association.

E. W. Neff.

E. W. Neff, for many years connected with the American Vault, Safe and Lock company and who had an extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and sellers of safes all over the country, died at 4:30 o'clock last Sunday at his residence, No. 87 Rush street. He was in his 65th year.

Mr. Neff was one of the organizers of the American Vault, Safe and Lock company and was its President for several years. It is claimed for him that he was the first man to sell a time lock for safes. The one that he sold was to the First National Bank of Morris, Ill., in 1873. He was also the General Western Manager of the Corliss Engine company of Providence, R. I. He was the first one to suggest the use of comb steel in safes and sold the first safe so made.

The remains will be taken to Detroit for interment.

E. W. Neff was born in Cincinnati. Two grown sons and a married daughter survive him.

John K. Case of Vincennes.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—John K. Case, a venerable engineer and master mechanic, died today in this city. He was the first master mechanic of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad at this place and ran the first locomotive west of the Alleghany Mountains. He is the father of Stella McVickers, the poetess.

Jacob D. Conner of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—Jacob D. Conner, Clerk of the Missouri Supreme Court, died here this morning from the effects of paralysis with which he was stricken ten days ago. Capt. Conner was 55 years of age, a native of Maryland, and leaves a wife.

Mrs. G. W. Brown of Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. Brown, wife of G. W. Brown, inventor of the corn-planter, died today, aged 79 years. Mr. Brown is seriously ill.

Gen. Scott Brown of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—Gen. Scott Brown died at Frankfort today, aged 72. He was Adjutant General of the State in 1851 and in the Legislature from 1875 to 1879.

First University Extension Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—The first annual conference on university extension will open here tomorrow. Over fifty institutions are represented. United States Commissioner Harris, Bishop Vincent, and Presidents Patton, Thwing, and Harper are among the delegates.

GROWS WORSE [illegible]Y.

PARTICULARS OF THE [illegible]RE AT FAIRBURY.

The Closer the Merchant's [illegible] are Looked Into the Darker Th[illegible]—A Big Firm in Canada Has [illegible] Its Creditors Together—How the [illegible]ore Sheriff Runs a Hotel—A Co[illegible] Assignments in the South—Bu[illegible] Troubles All Over the Country.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—[illegible] the days come and go the failure of C[illegible] Bradley assumes still greater proport[illegible] the amount of his liabilities climbs a[illegible] into figures that fairly startle the old [illegible]ervative business heads of the town.

The developments show that the [illegible] for the failure is reckless buying on the [illegible] of Mr. Bradley. The fortune he is [illegible] to have inherited less than two years [illegible] to have vanished all at once, and [illegible] place appear mountains of debts, abo[illegible]half of which is borrowed money. The claim of A. B. Clandon of this city for $600 is credited with precipitating the failure, but it is conceded that in any event the end could not have been delayed more than a few weeks at farthest, for a great amount of the indebtedness was soon to fall due. The returns, which are coming in slowly, go to show that goods were bought in the Chicago and Eastern markets without giving apparently thought to the coming day of settlement.

Up to 5 o'clock this evening there were executions in the hands of Sheriff Cox to the amount of nearly $30,000, distributed as follows:

Bank of A. B. Clandon	$ 624
Beach & Doming, bankers	5,883
First National Bank	744
Fannie M. Coomer	809
F. G. Wright, Chicago	9,267
J. W. Frost, Chicago	5,885
Ernstein Millinery company, Chicago	5,830

In addition to the above there are unsecured claims heard from up to date as follows:

J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago	$2,000
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago	2,500
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago	2,000
Hurley & Co., Philadelphia	600
Flascher Bros. of Philadelphia	1,218
Parrett, Andrews & Co., Chicago	697

A prominent attorney who is in a position to know states that the liabilities thus far reported will aggregate $50,000, and it is now thought that they will reach $75,000. The assets are roughly estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, and consist solely of the stock of merchandise on hand. It is reported that the claim of A. B. Clandon, $600, was entered for judgment on the evening of Christmas day and that it was rendered invalid thereby.

BAILIFFS RUNNING A HOTEL.

Disaster Overtakes a Once Popular Hostelry in the City of Monuments.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Imperial Hotel, formerly the St. Clair Hotel, which, run by Tommy Beylon, was the most noted resort for theatrical people in the South, is today in the hands of Sheriff's bailiffs. About three years ago Morris C. Mengis of New York, who figured prominently in the recent Drum Point railroad litigation, leased the hotel, furnished it in elegant style, and tried to make a fashionable resort of it. He lost thousands of dollars and went many thousands more in debt. The guests were surprised this morning when the Sheriff's officers, on a writ of replevin sued out by a carpet firm, began ripping up the velvet floor coverings in the parlors and reception-rooms. While the carpet men were at work a second lot of bailiffs arrived on the scene and attempted to distrain on the furniture for ground rent in arrears. There was a clash between the Sheriffs' officers and the bailiffs, but the former came out victorious and carried off every bit of good carpet in the house. Proprietor Mengis locked himself up in his room and the guests demanded explanations in vain. Some of them promptly left the hotel, and it will doubtless soon be deserted. The bailiffs are now running the concern until the owners can find a manager.

CANADIANS IN TROUBLE.

Mills & McDougall of Montreal Involved for a Quarter of a Million.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Owing to the present bad state of business throughout Canada a large number of business failures have been occurring lately, and rumors of the financial embarrassment of several large houses are going the rounds. The wholesale tweed and woolen firm of Mills & McDougall, owing to a succession of bad seasons, has been forced to call a meeting of its creditors for tomorrow. The firm is one of sixteen years' standing and one of the most honorable in Canada. Its liabilities are fully $250,000, principally owing in Canada, although there are a few outside creditors. The Bank of Montreal is the only bank interested, and that indirectly.

Dakota Bank President Arrested.

ELLENDALE, N. D., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—There are many ugly rumors afloat in connection with the late Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank failure here. The President of the bank, H. O. Barratt, has been arrested on the charge of receiving deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent. He waived examination in the Justice court this morning and was held to the District Court in the sum of $500. There is strong talk of making other arrests.

The Tyrone Bank in Trouble.

TYRONE, Pa., Dec. 28.—The cashier and stockholders of the defunct Tyrone Bank turned over all their property to Assignee Stevens today for the benefit of their creditors. This will swell the assets to $160,000. As the liabilities are only $100,000, the depositors have good prospects of getting dollar for dollar.

J. B. Schnauber of Creston Fails.

CRESTON, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—J. B. Schnauber, jeweler, failed today. He had protected the State Savings Bank, his largest creditor, by giving a bill of sale to cover a loan of $2,000. His total indebtedness is not known, though it will probably reach upwards of $3,500. The stock may invoice $5,000 or $6,000.

Shortage of Rosenberger, Spendler & Co.

WARRENTON, Va., Dec. 28.—A statement of the affairs of Rosenberger, Spendler & Co., the New Market, Va., bankers who had branches here and in two other towns, places the combined shortage at about $100,000. The shortage of the Warrenton bank is between $35,000 and $40,000.

J. H. Wertz of Kentucky Assigns.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 28.—J. H. Wertz, who has been in the clothing business in this city for over forty years, assigned today. He lost $100,000 in a clothing manufacturing establishment in New York and $60,000 as surety for a relative in Chicago. His assets are in excess of his liabilities.

Secured a Heavy Judgment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A judgment for $27,810 against the United States Rolling Stock company and in favor of Henry D. McLaughlin and others was filed in the County Clerk's office today.

Failure in Louisiana.

SUNSET, La., Dec. 28.—L. Schnerb & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities are estimated at $50,000 to $75,000, and assets are unknown, but believed to be small.

BAD PANIC IN AN INDIANA THEATER.

Gem Opera-House of Liberty Takes Fire and the Audience Is Crazed with Fear.

LIBERTY, Ind., Dec. 28.—The new Gem Opera-House took fire this evening during a performance. A panic followed the alarm of fire, and men, women, and children rushed for the windows, and before it could be prevented several had jumped from the gallery and windows. A number were hurt, but happily none seriously. A few buckets of water put out the blaze, and the damage to the building was small.

Will Not Pardon Bank Robber Dunlap.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Gov. Russell has refused to pardon bank robber Dunlap on the ground that the Council failed to recommend such action unanimously. The whole matter will probably come up again before the next Council in January.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITA[illegible]
BEST FOR
General Household Us[illegible]

USE POND'S EXTRACT
FOR
Sore Throat
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TO
DENVE[illegible]
4 Trains Daily.
Ticket Office, 211 Clark [illegible]

CHAS[illegible] BROTHE[illegible] PIANO[illegible]
219-221 Wabash [illegible]

DR. A. OW[illegible] Electric [illegible]
[TRADE MARK.]

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD
WOO[illegible] PENETR[illegible] PLAS[illegible]

LUMPY-JAW INQUIRY.

FINDING OF THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

They Decide That the Disease with the Unpronounceable Name Renders Animals That It Attacks Unfit for Human Food, but Beyond That Reach but Few Conclusions — Review of the Testimony Taken Before the Commission at Peoria with the Deductions Therefrom.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners of Illinois has issued and had published a bulletin containing a résumé of that portion of the testimony introduced in the recent case brought against them by J. B. Greenhut and other members of the "whisky trust" of Peoria, known as the actinomycosis or lumpy-jaw cattle case, bearing upon the question of the contagiousness of the disease among cattle, and from cattle to human beings, and the unfitness of the flesh of cattle affected with this disease for use for human food.

In introducing the subject the board says:

The principal allegation, it becomes necessary for the defendants to prove, in order to justify their actions in the premises, was that the disease, actinomycosis, is a dangerously infectious or dangerously contagious malady, and one great element constituting the danger is the liability that the meat of animals containing the germs of the disease may communicate the disease to human beings who eat it. It is also remarked in the introductory that in a trial of this kind much testimony as to facts having a direct and important bearing on the question at issue, that could be introduced in a legislative examination, or an extra-judicial investigation, was not admissable as evidence in the trial of the cause in question; consequently all the facts which could have been brought to the attention of the jury were not permitted to be introduced; for instance: A witness for the plaintiff testified to the thoroughness of the meat inspection system in the abattoirs at Berlin, and that cattle affected with actinomycosis are not condemned for food in Germany. The defense was not permitted by the court to show, by witnesses brought there for the purpose, that the facts regarding the use of cattle affected with actinomycosis in Germany for food are that the carcasses of such cattle are classed as fourth-class, or diseased meat, and are sold as such to the poorer classes of people who cannot afford to pay the prices charged for healthy meat, and it could also have been shown that of the 273 recorded cases of this disease in man, about 90 per cent of these cases are recorded in Germany.

Review of the Testimony.

The *Bulletin* treats briefly of the expert witnesses for the plaintiffs as follows:

The plaintiffs called as experts Dr. Frank S. Billings, Director of the Patho-biological Laboratory, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. Olof Schwarzkopff of Minnesota, Dr. R. W. Hickman, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Chicago; Dr. Frank C. Bourschiedt, a physician and microscopist, at Peoria; and Dr. A. Vogel, a veterinary surgeon of Chicago.

On the question of the disease being dangerously contagious or infectious, Drs. Billing, Schwarzkopff, and Vogel, for the plaintiffs, expressed their individual opinions, under oath, that the disease was not contagious, consequently not dangerous, but on cross-examination each admitted that the disease, actinomycosis, is due to a germ or parasite, which had been by various scientists taken from the pus discharged from one animal and inoculated in another animal, and there produced the disease containing similar germs, and Dr. Schwarzkopff admitted that he had, while experimenting with the disease, inoculated an animal and produced a tumor containing the germs, actinomyces. Each of these gentlemen expressed the opinion that all cattle contracted the disease by infection from a germ when taken into the mouth on grass or grain or other food, but failed on cross-examination to answer why, if the germ when originally on grass or grain, would when taken into the mouth of an animal affect the animal and produce a tumor, a similar germ being identical in structure and nature found in the pus discharged from a diseased animal, when transmitted accidentally to the abraded surface of the flesh of another animal would not communicate the disease. Dr. Hickman was of the opinion that the disease could not be transmitted from one animal to another by inoculation, and under certain conditions was contagious, while Dr. Bourschiedt was also of the opinion that under some circumstances the disease was infectious.

The expert witnesses introduced by the defendants were Prof. James Law of Cornell University, New York; Prof. A. F. Liautard of the American Veterinary College of New York; Prof. Paul Paquin of the Missouri Agricultural College and State Veterinarian; Dr. M. E. Knowles, State Veterinarian of Indiana; Dr. William Horne, practitioner of forty years, Janesville, Wis.; Profs. A. H. Baker and Joseph Hughes of the Chicago Veterinary College; Dr. John Casewell, State Veterinarian of Illinois, who has made over 600 post-mortem examinations of cattle affected with this disease; Dr. W. L. Williams of Purdue University, Indiana; Drs. B. B. Page and John Scott, veterinarians of Illinois, having had much experience with actinomycosis; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, Dr. William T. Belfield, Dr. John B. Murphy, and Dr. Alfred Schirmer, physicians and surgeons of Chicago of high standing in their profession, all of whom had had experience with cases of actinomycosis in the human being, and Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota.

Classification of the Testimony.

In the bulletin the testimony of these experts is classified under five heads. First, were the cattle in controversy affected with actinomycosis? Second, is actinomycosis caused by germs or parasites? Third, is actinomycosis dangerous? Fourth, is actinomycosis a dangerously contagious or dangerously infectious disease? and fifth, is the flesh of animals affected with actinomycosis fit for human food?

According to the testimony all of the cattle in controversy but six had been inspected by Drs. Casewell, Williams, Page, and Scott, at the instance of the State Board, and by Drs. Baker of Chicago; Atkinson, State Veterinarian of Wisconsin; Grange, State Veterinarian of Michigan; and Dr. Vogel of Chicago, at the request and at the expense of the plaintiffs, the last three being procured by Mr. Greenhut and the first by Nelson Morris, and all of these veterinarians, without exception, pronounced all the cattle affected with actinomycosis. The other six cattle were pronounced diseased by Dr. Scott, and his testimony was corroborated by Dr. Bourschiedt, who made examination by request of Mr. Greenhut.

Regarding the question of the disease being caused by germs or parasites, there was no difference of opinion expressed by the veterinary experts or the medical experts who testified, all agreeing that "actinomycosis is due to a parasite, and the presence of the same is evidence of the disease; without the special organism actinomycosis does not exist," and a majority of the experts testified to having viewed this parasite, germ, or fungus under the microscope.

Regarding the question as to whether the disease, actinomycosis, is dangerous, there was unanimity of opinion expressed in the testimony of all the experts above mentioned for the defense, which may be well expressed in the language of Prof. Law, who said:

"The disease tends to advance indefinitely and is fatal early or late, according to the importance to life of the organ involved. Actinomycosis is usually fatal in the long run if not cut short by treatment."

And by Dr. Paquin: "The disease is dangerous and probably fatal in the vast majority of cases, if not in all cases, at some time or other."

All agreed in their testimony that where the disease was purely local, and could be excised with a knife, then it is curable; but that if any of the germs have reached the internal organs, then it is incurable, and Drs. Casewell and Baker testified in this regard that they had made a number of post mortem examinations of animals alleged to have been cured by the removal of the external diseased lump, but in every case in the internal organs had been found the nodules containing the germs of the disease, showing that a cure had not been effected as supposed; and Dr. Horne testified that he had never known a case, in a thirty years' experience, that had been cured. Though the lump had been removed and the sore healed up, every case in his experience had developed the disease anew.

Is It Contagious or Infectious?

All of the witnesses for the defense agreed that actinomycosis is a dangerously contagious or dangerously infectious disease in cattle, which has been demonstrated by the inoculation of cattle by the pus discharge containing the germs taken from a diseased animal, and also taken from man; that the fact of the inocubility of the disease determines that it is a contagious disease, and that a disease which can be communicated from one animal to another by artificial inoculation can also be contracted by natural inoculation under favorable circumstances. Upon this question Prof. Law testified as follows:

That the disease is contagious is self-evident, since it depends on the planting of the germ in the animal tissues, affecting, as it so frequently does, the region of the face, mouth, and tongue; that the disease is dangerous is unquestionable, as in the absence of treatment it usually goes on to a fatal issue, by the interference of the feeding and mastication, or by the extension of the malady to vital internal organs. The victim of actinomycosis of the face, mouth, throat, windpipe, or lungs drops the actinomycotic cells from their raw surfaces or with the saliva or expectorations. Those having the growth on the stomach, intestines, or liver drop similar actinomycotic cells with the dung, and these, getting on the food or water, are taken in by other animals and grow on any susceptible wound or abraded surface on which they may fall. Rubbing-posts must also become vehicles of transmission, as the diseased animal rubbing the raw and itching surface leaves the actinomyces for the benefit of the next animal that happens to use the post; so with mangers, racks, stalls, etc. It may be communicated by inoculation, and this fact demonstrates that the disease can be communicated from animal to animal by contact, that is by contagion.

Dr. Knowles testified that he had communicated the disease to other animals by inoculation. Every expert introduced by the plaintiffs on cross-examination admitted that the disease had been transmitted from one animal to another by inoculation, and that it was contagious by inoculation.

In addition to the expert testimony, several cases of facts regarding the actual spread of the disease in herds were testified to by farmers as well as veterinarians, regarding which the *Bulletin* says:

That John Thurman, a farmer of Knox County, testified that in 1887 the disease had spread from a cow in his herd of seven others, and William Truitt, a neighbor, testified that his bull had broken into Thurman's pasture and fifteen days after contact with Thurman's diseased cattle the animal developed the disease. Thoman Terry, another Knox County farmer, testified that in 1887 the disease spread in his herd from two or three cattle until about nineteen were affected, and A. L. Jones, a farmer of Cook County, testified that in 1888 in a herd of fifty-one 2-year-old calves the disease spread from one to thirteen others, and to four out of six cattle wintered for a neighbor. J. T. Nattress, a veterinary practitioner of Delavan, testified to the spread of the disease witnessed by him in a herd from one animal to six other cattle during a few months, and that one animal treated and kept over winter communicated the disease the following spring after it had again broken out to four other animals. Dr. Page testified to witnessing the spread of the disease in a herd of twenty-five, near Rockford, in three months from six animals to fourteen others, and Dr. Baker testified to the spread of the disease in a herd of Hereford cattle, in four years, from one animal to seventy-five.

Flesh of Animals Affected Unfit for Food.

On this topic there was no difference of opinion among the experts introduced by the defense, all of them unequivocally expressing their opinion under oath that the flesh of any animal affected with this disease is unfit for, and dangerous for, human consumption. They all testified that the disease had been found affecting all of the essential internal organs of the animal as well as of men, including the lungs and the liver, the spleen and the intestines; that wherever the germ, Actinomyces, found a favorable spot to attach itself, new colonies of the disease would spring up, producing new tumors and localizations; that while it is possible for the germ to be taken into the alimentary canal, intestines, and stomach through the food eaten, and into the lungs through the inspiration of the air, it is impossible for the germs to reach the liver and spleen except through the circulation of the blood: hence if it can reach the liver and spleen through the circulation of the blood, it may reach any portion of the animal anatomy; consequently they considered that when the animal was affected, it being impossible to tell to what extent the disease had been promulgated throughout the carcass, the meat of such an animal is unfit for human food.

The testimony on this subject is well expressed in the language of Dr. Paquin, who said:

The flesh of animals affected with actinomycosis is unfit for human food, because: First, the presence of parasites that may be lodged where the naked eye cannot detect them; second, because slightly diseased organs may be sold to consumers through ignorance or greed; third, because it takes more heat to kill the parasites than is often produced by the ordinary cooking of many people; fourth, because it is possible that this parasite produces a pus of the character of ptomaines or some such principle; fifth, because the diseased meat is obnoxious to man and does not contain the amount and quality of nutritive substance necessary for nutrition, and which the consumer expects and should have when he pays for meat.

And Dr. Horne, who says:

In my opinion the flesh of the whole animal is so contaminated as to render it unfit for human food, for I have seen a family of seven all poisoned by eating the flesh of the forequarter of a cow with this disease.

Dr. Belfield testified to having found the germ of this disease in the muscle, and Dr. Murphy, that one of the cases of the disease he had treated in the human being had undoubtedly taken the germ of the disease into the system with the food, where it multiplied and very shortly produced the death of the patient.

Drs. Billings and Hickman for the plaintiffs, in expressing their opinions that the meat of an animal affected was not unfit for human food, expressed the opinion, as an excuse for the position taken, that the Actinomyces were too large to pass through the capillaries or red blood corpuscles, consequently could not be carried from the local seat of infection through the portions of the body used for food in the circulation of the blood, but Drs. Casewell, Williams, Baker, Page, and Scott testified that since the commencement of the trial they had examined under the microscope the actinomyces by the side of the red blood corpuscles and that the clubs of the fungus or spores were about one-fourth the size of the red blood corpuscles, hence the spores producing the fungus, actinomyces, could be carried through the circulation and through the capillary system to any portion of the animal anatomy; consequently when an animal is affected with this disease the infecting germs are liable to be found in any portion of the animal, hence the meat is considered dangerous for human food.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

President Blanchard Declares Himself in Convention—World's Fair Closing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Sabbath Association of Illinois began its fourth annual session here tonight. Only about sixty persons were present, including women and children. "The Sunday Newspaper" was the topic discussed tonight. The principal speaker was Charles Blanchard of Wheaton College, President of the association. His chief argument against it was that its influence is demoralizing and takes up the entire Sabbath of the people who read it. He wanted the New Testament to have a chance. He also wanted the reporters to have a chance to go to church. If there were no Sunday papers newspaper men would not have to work Sunday for the Monday morning paper, he said. They could do most of the work before midnight Saturday night, and then do the rest after midnight Sunday night. The meeting will conclude tomorrow night with a discussion of the question of opening the World's Fair Sunday.

DULUTH'S WHEAT RECEIPTS COMPARED.

How the Volume Has Increased Over the Corresponding Period Last Year.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Duluth received last week 1,047,626 bushels of wheat, against 1,160,622 bushels the week before and 154,322 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The slight falling off from the previous week is more apparent than real, as all the wheat did not get into the elevators. Last year at this time but little wheat was coming here, all that was moving in the Northwest going to Minneapolis. This year Duluth's receipts of grain over last year's are 1,000,000 bushels, while the gain at Minneapolis is less than half that amount. The receipts at Minneapolis for the week were 1,936,269 bushels, against 1,837,340 the previous week, and 1,408,780 for the same week in 1890. The total movement at both cities for the week was 2,983,895 bushels, against 2,998,462 bushels the previous week and 1,563,102 bushels for the corresponding time last year. Duluth's receipts since Sept. 1 have been 32,173,046 bushels.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP.

Figures for the Week Just Ended, as Well as the Present Month.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton statement issued today brings the movement down to and including Dec. 25. It shows a deficit of the week of 21,793 brought into sight as compared with the corresponding days of last year, and an increase over the same days in 1889 of 5,460. The amount of the crop brought out the seven days ending last Friday evening is 353,236, against 375,029 for the corresponding seven days of last year. This brings the movement of the first twenty-five days of December to 1,370,169, against 1,369,285 last year. The total number of bales marketed to last Friday, inclusive, is 6,132,901, against 5,587,827 in 1890. Foreign exports during the week were 244,409 bales, against 176,548 for the corresponding seven days of last year, an increase of 20,017 over last week, and 47,506 over the same time last year.

Proof by Analogy.

Neighbor (in Chicago)—"Were you your mamma's first baby?"

Boy—"I guess so; at least I was told my present papa was my first."—*New York Herald.*

THE ANNUAL SESSION.

MEETING OF THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE BREEDERS.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—Dates, Stakes, and Added Moneys of Western Racing Association Meetings for 1892—Two Notable Pugilistic Battles That Take Place Tonight in New Orleans and San Francisco—Turf Notes—Other Sporting Events.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Association of trotting and pacing horse breeders was held at the Wellington yesterday. Twenty members attended. Secretary H. D. McKinney of Janesville, Wis., retired in favor of Bob Allen of Joliet, Ill., who is also Secretary of the Illinois Valley Circuit. Mr. McKinney was elected Treasurer. The full list of officers chosen is as follows:

President, the Hon. John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee. Vice-Presidents, Jackson I. Case, Wisconsin; W. P. Ijams, Indiana; A. W. Dennison, Kansas; George Sherwood, Minnesota; Ed. Martin, Missouri; W. H. Raymond, Montana; C. F. Emery, Ohio; S. A. Browne, Michigan; W. F. Steele, Dakota; J. D. Creighton, Nebraska; Judge Walter I. Hayes, Iowa; W. A. Sanborn, Illinois; Bradford Dubois, Colorado; A. C. Beckwith, Wyoming. Secretary, R. Allen, Joliet, Ill. Treasurer, H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis.

Executive Board—For three years' term, John L. Mitchell, H. D. McKinney, Jackson I. Case, E. Martin, George Sherwood, W. I. Hayes. For two years' term, C. T. Bradley, W. P. Ijams, S. J. Peabody, W. H. Knight, W. A. Sanborn, A. J. Caton. For one year's term, F. S. Gorton, D. G. Brown, A. G. Danforth, F. S. Waters, John Swanborough, S. H. Wheeler. Board of Stewards—John L. Mitchell, Robert Allen, H. D. McKinney, Jackson I. Case, S. A. Browne, F. S. Gorton, A. J. Caton. Board of Censors—John L. Mitchell, C. T. Bradley, A. J. Caton, W. A. Sanborn, Walter Clark.

Resolutions of regret for the death of Jerome I. Case were adopted. The Board of Stewards meets at the Wellington Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock to arrange a program for the annual six days' trotting meeting of the association at Washington Park Aug. 15 to 20, with $50,000 for purses.

SPRING AND SUMMER RACING IN 1892.

Stakes and Added Money Offered by Western Circuit Clubs.

The following table shows the spring and summer dates, number of races, and stakes and amounts of added money given by each club in the Western circuit of 1892:

Clubs.	Dates.	Days.	Races.	Stakes.	Money.
Memphis	April 11-28	12	60	8	$29,650
Nashville	April 30, May 10	11	59	7	30,300
Lexington	April 30, May 10	12	60	12	35,000
Louisville	May 10-20	9	45	9	27,850
Latonia	May 21, June 24	13	71	13	47,000
St. Louis	June 4-24	18	83	13	54,000
Wash'gton Pk	June 25, July 23	25	154	16	129,500
St. Paul	July 26, Aug. 13	16	81	12	44,500
Total					$397,800

In the meantime, except during Washington Park's twenty-five days, rich racing will be provided at both Hawthorne and Garfield, and two tracks threaten to run continuously at St. Louis. After St. Paul the Southern fall circuit begins, Nashville, with twelve days and $18,300; Lexington, seven days and $11,850; Louisville, eight days and $15,350; and Latonia, thirty-one days and $93,250.

MEMPHIS MEETING STAKES.

List of the Special Offers Made by the Club to Horsemen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28.—The stake program for the spring meeting of the West Side Park club is just from the press. Entries close Jan. 15. Six stakes are open, as follows:

The Ivy Leaf Stakes, 2-year old filly division—Entrance fee is $5, with $50 additional to start; $1,000 added by association. Second and third horses receive $200 and $100 respectively.

The Trial Stakes, for 2-year old colts and fillies, at five furlongs—The association adds $1,000, of which $200 goes to the second horse and $100 to third.

The Belle Meade Stakes—For 3-year-old fillies; $1,000 is added by the Belle Meade Stud, of which second and third horses receive $200 and $100, respectively.

The Duncan Hotel Stakes—For all ages, one mile. Duncan Hotel adding $1,000; money divided as in Belle Meade Stakes.

The Maxwell House Handicap—For 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a furlong; Maxwell House adds $1,000.

The $2,000 Sweepstake—For 3-year-olds; $2,000 is added by the association, of which $500 to second and $200 to third.

Race Results at Guttenberg.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Dec. 28.—The track was very heavy today:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Bel Demonio first, Herald second, Himlex third. Time, :59.

Second race, five furlongs—Little Fred first, Monsoon second, Censor third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Woodcutter first, Text second, Volunteer I. third. Time, 1:24¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a furlong—Virgie first, Gloster second, Now or Never third. Time, 2:00¾.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—St. Pancras first, Magic second, Lallah third. Time, 1:14.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Callan first, Sir George I. second, Duke John third. Time, 1:35.

Turf Notes.

Not a move has yet been made on the East St. Louis track of the Western Association of Bookmakers.

The 2 and 3 year old winners of $5,000 and over this year carried off $1,313,306, against $1,226,533 last year.

P. M. West will train for the Renown stable and John Christopher for the Avondale stable next season.

W. L. J., City: Overton's record of riding six winners in one day at Washington Park last summer was never equaled. Fitzpatrick once rode five.

George V. Hankins recently bought in Kentucky a yearling colt by Deceiver, out of Agnes, the dam of Jacobin, Macbeth II., Robespierre, and Laura Agnes.

TWO PUGILISTIC BATTLES TONIGHT.

Fights Scheduled at New Orleans and San Francisco.

Two fights of some little interest are scheduled for tonight. At New Orleans Andy Bowen and Austin Gibbons will meet at 133 pounds. Gibbons should win. While he has yet to display any great amount of science he has won all his fights except the one with McAuliffe, and he was not actually whipped in that one. Bowen, on the other hand, has been well whipped twice, and his two defeats were his last two battles. This should be enough to destroy his confidence in himself. Bowen's right hand had always carried him to victory until he met Carroll, and then it was shown that he could not reach a clever man with it. Gibbons is so slow that Bowen may be able to get his right hand on him. If he can he has an excellent chance to win.

Joe McAuliffe and Patsy Cardiff fight tonight in San Francisco. The former was once heralded as the coming heavyweight champion until it became evident that he was so big he was in his own way in the ring. At that, he is probably good enough to whip Cardiff, who, never a first-class man, has developed of late years into an arrant coward in the ring.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The fight between Andy Bowen and Austin Gibbons before the Metropolitan Athletic club tomorrow night is attracting a good deal of attention. There is considerable quiet betting at even money. The Gibbons men are depending upon his height, reach, and supposed greater endurance, as well as his month of sparring with Fitzsimmons, Carroll, and Griffin. The local people, however, are for Bowen, still having confidence in his hurricane style of fighting, which he intends to depend upon this time. Some of the leading sports saw Gibbons and McAuliffe and say Gibbons was never in the match. Bowen, on the contrary, came near defeating both Carroll and Myer, who held their own with McAuliffe. Both the men are below weight and will weigh 133 pounds at the ringside. Both are in excellent trim and will be fit for a spirited contest in the new arena. A large number of strangers from Hot Springs, Memphis, Mississippi, Chicago, and other points are in the city and the affair promises well from a sporting and financial point of view.

BILLY MYER ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

Talk of a $10,000 Fight Between Myer and McAuliffe.

Alf Kennedy and Billy Myer arrived in the city yesterday. Myer has entirely recovered from his fight at New Orleans and is taking on flesh rapidly.

The Olympic club of New Orleans yesterday telegraphed to Kennedy offering a purse of $10,000 for Myer and McAuliffe to fight for, Dick Roche having wired that he would make the match for McAuliffe for the purse and $7,500 a side. Kennedy wired the club that he would not talk fight with McAuliffe until the latter had paid Myer the money he owed him for the forfeit of the match made last January. He said that McAuliffe had by his actions forfeited all right to a fight with Myer. Kennedy urged the Olympic club to make a match between Myer and Jem Carney.

There has been some talk of a match between Myer and Tom Ryan. Kennedy says there is nothing in such talk. Ryan leaves for Hot Springs this morning to begin preliminary work for a fight with Needham.

Afraid of the Police.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Peter Maher and Jack Dempsey were to have signed articles today for a match in Madison Square Garden in January. Neither man showed up. Police Inspector Murray's recent order forbidding prize fights deterred the pugilists.

Gilmore and Collins to Meet.

Harry Gilmore yesterday received a telegram from Jack Collins of Detroit that his terms were accepted and articles had been forwarded. The men will meet at catch weights Jan. 27.

Grown Tired of John L.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 28.—Jack Barnitt, formerly business manager for John L. Sullivan, severed his connection with the latter Saturday. Barnitt says that his action is due to an accumulation of grievances extending over five years, the time which he has been with Sullivan.

Failed to Stop His Man.

The windup at McGurn's court last night was a six-round go between Joe O'Leary and Tim Maloney, two lightweights. O'Leary was to stop Maloney in six rounds but failed, although he punished his man considerably.

Indoor Baseball.

The Washington Cyclings will play their first game tonight.

The Idlewilds have not been defeated by any team this season.

The Carletons now have a second team, as have the Idlewilds and Ashlands.

Tomorrow night the Harvards will play the Kenwoods at the Kenwood club-house.

The Washington Cyclings and Welcomes will play at Mittman Hall, Madison and Paulina streets, tonight.

The Douglas Cyclings have arranged games with the Cook County Wheelmen, Pullmans, Lincoln Cyclings, Æolus Cyclings, and the St. Jarlaths.

Nine games are scheduled for tomorrow night, the contesting teams being the Idlewilds (second team) and the La Granges, the Ravenswoods and Catlins, the Jacksons and Company C, the Marquettes and Idlewilds, the St. James and St. Stephens, the St. Jarlaths and St. Elizabeths, the Shenandoahs and Northwest Stars, the Kenwoods and Harvards, and the Wicker Parks and Zaius.

General Sporting Notes.

Billy Harrington is engineering a league for Florida.

Nick Young declares that Denny Lyons belongs to New York and will play there or not at all.

John Clarkson begins his work as coach of the Harvard club the middle of January.

Jim Hall is to try to stop Con Doyle in four rounds at Dubuque tonight.

Sig. Succi, the Italian fasting man, is in England and proposes to abstain from the use of food for fifty-two days.

Maurice Daly, the New York billiard expert, is going to Europe next month and hopes to bring back some of the French experts with him.

Tom Williams, who recently whipped George Dawson for the lightweight championship of Australia, will not have much of a rest, as he and Dawson are matched again to fight Jan. 25.

THEY SAVED MANY LIVES.

Supt. Burr and His Assistants at the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum.

PONTIAC, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—It was the foresight of the men in charge of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane in being prepared for a possible fire and their coolness and courage during the terrible ordeal here last Saturday that prevented the loss of human life.

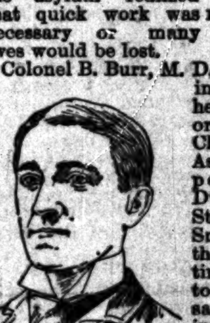
COLONEL B. BURR.

It requires a knowledge of the surrounding country to appreciate the savageness of the fire. Oakland County, of which Pontiac is the seat, is broken with small hills, none of them high enough to interfere with the wind, which sweeps over the slight undulations much as it does over a prairie. There was a gale blowing last Saturday and the men in charge of the asylum realized that quick work was necessary or many lives would be lost.

DR. EDMUND A. CHRISTIAN.

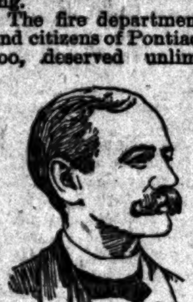
Colonel B. Burr, M. D., the Medical Superintendent, kept a cool head during the trying ordeal, and Edmund A. Christian, M. D., the Assistant Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dwight B. Taylor, and Steward Edward C. Smith were tireless in their efforts both to extinguish the flames and to get the unfortunates safely out of the building.

The fire department and citizens of Pontiac, too, deserved unlimited credit for their courage and labor.



DR. DWIGHT B. TAYLOR.

There are three other regular State asylums in Michigan — the Northern Asylum at Traverse City, the Michigan Asylum at Kalamazoo, and the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Ionia. In addition to these there is a county asylum in Wayne County, near Detroit. The latter has taken a large number of the insane from here. It is rather a ticklish matter to care for these unfortunates, for all the State asylums are overcrowded now. If the asylum here had been entirely destroyed, providing quarters for the insane would have proved a most serious problem.



EDWARD C. SMITH.

ALBERT HERRICK MAKES A STATEMENT.

His Father Induces Him to Tell How He Allowed the Accident at Hastings.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Timothy Herrick of Staatsburg, father of Albert Herrick, the fugitive New York Central trainman, saw his son in New York Saturday and had a long talk with him. He said he urged his son to go to the railroad officials and tell them his story, but could not get him to do so owing to the state of public feeling. Then his father got him to make a statement on paper and bade him good-by, telling him he did not want to hear from him unless he was seriously ill, because he would be questioned continually about him. He told him to write no letters, nor would he, the father, write to him. The statement, which has been sent to Supt. McCoy, is as follows:

D. B. McCoy, Esq., Superintendent, etc.—Dear Sir: I would say in reference to the accident north of Hastings Christmas eve that when our train slowed up, but while yet moving, I dropped off and placed two torpedoes on the rails and then ran back to the train, which was still moving, but as it slowed up more I took my lights and started down the track to stop the Croton local, then nearly due. When half-way down I placed one torpedo on the rail and then walked on down to the station, thinking it better to notify the engineer there than to stop him again before he was fairly under way. When I got to the station I placed my lights on the platform, the red light showing south, and then stepped into the station and inquired of the agent how the local was. He said he did not know, and I sat down and remained there three to five minutes, when I heard the train coming and started for the door, believing it to be the local. But as soon as I saw the train I knew it was the express. I grabbed my light and tried to attract the engineer's attention, but it was too late. I followed on up the track, hoping that the train I had left twenty minutes before had pulled out of the way. I soon saw a man coming back with a red light. Soon as I got to him I asked what had happened, and he said they had struck something, but he did not know what it was. I went on further and met another man and asked if any one was hurt, and he said all in the sleeper were killed. I did not deem it prudent for me to go to the wreck, so turned about and came to New York. I fully realize the awful position I am placed in, and can only say I felt too sure the train to come first was the local.

ALBERT HERRICK.

REPORT THAT A ROBBER HAS BEEN SHOT.

Frank Cooley, Leader of a Gang, Killed in a Mountain Carousal.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 28.—News comes from Fairchance this morning that Frank Cooley, the leader of the worst gang of robbers that this county has known for years, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded last night by one of his gang. It is said that the gang were having a big time drinking and carousing at their mountain rendezvous near Fairchance, when one of the men and Frank got into a row and the latter was shot. The people of Southern Fayette County, who have been terrorized and robbed almost daily and nightly for the last two years, only hope that the shot may prove fatal to the brutal coward who burned the feet of a helpless old woman in order to get her few dollars. The latest work of the gang was to rob David Morgan near Brandonville, W. Va., and then attempt to burn down his barn. Morgan shot one of the men and almost beat him to death, the rest of the party fleeing.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BITUMINOUS COAL CAN BE USED.

It May Be Burned Without Protest When the Grate Surface and Heating Surface Are Large Enough to Furnish in a Given Time the Amount of Steam Required by a Rational Method of Firing—Another Communication on the Smoke Nuisance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under proper conditions there is no reason why bituminous coal cannot be used for steam purposes without coming in conflict with the city ordinance, even though that ordinance be more exacting than the present one. But I hold, and believe that I can successfully maintain, that those conditions must be present in every case or all efforts to remain at peace with the smoke ordinance will be in vain.

It is not to be denied that much money, talent, and earnest effort have for years been applied to the task of abating the smoke nuisance, and the sky of invention in that line is starred with conspicuous failure. A device that has given satisfaction in one place when applied to another has been a complete failure or has worked indifferently well. Now, it is self-evident that if the conditions were the same the performance would have been identical, and the degree of unfavorable difference would be the exact measure of its failure.

Bituminous coal, even that which contains the greatest amount of hydro-carbon, can be burned without protest when the grate surface and heating surface are large enough to furnish in a given time the amount of steam required by a rational method of firing. When a furnace smokes one or more causes may be involved. In a great majority of cases the boiler is too small. Contrary to general belief, it is not always or often the fault of the fireman. A method of firing that will not produce smoke is as follows, and has the advantage of being venerable: When a new fire is required shove the spent coal back against the bridge wall, shove it all back, and put the fresh coal on the bare bars, stack it up in front of the fire doors as much as possible so as to present as much surface to the surrounding heat as is obtainable. In short, carry out the idea of combustion by radiation instead of by direct contact with the heated surface. If perforated fire doors are used this method will be free from objectionable smoke. The objections to this style of firing are that combustion is not so rapid and steam is not generated so fast in consequence, as a free burning coal must be used and the coal must not make a troublesome clinker. Its merits are that a pound of coal so fired will evaporate more pounds of water than by the "spread" fire, and is the only method by which soft coal can be used in an ordinary furnace without producing smoke. When this duty required of a boiler is so great that this method is impracticable it would be well to inquire if the capacity of the plant may not be increased, first, by the addition of a good heater, if none is in use; second, by a higher pressure and a shorter cut-off, or by a rearrangement of the setting or an increased draft, and as a last resort the addition of another boiler. If room can be had two boilers can be run more cheaply than one, and three more economically than two. A boiler too large for the work required is always economical, and one too small points to extravagance, waste, and smoke. If those who have taken the abolition of the smoke nuisance in hand will investigate along this line I believe I am justified in saying that they will meet with more success than has attended labor in that direction in the past. You may put it down as an axiom that a small boiler cannot by any known device be made to do the work of a large one. The smoke nuisance can be practically abolished, not by law, not by force, but by informing owners of steam plants how it can be done, and then we'll see if you can make them do it.

HIRAM BIXBY.

Says He Can Consume Smoke.

STREATOR, Ill., Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been interested in the articles in your paper relating to the smoke nuisance in Chicago. And as I was for some years a pumper of oil wells in Pennsylvania and afterwards foreman of a large lease, about sixty wells, I thought I would tell you how I used to experiment. A pumper's life is an easy one, and I used to try to see if I could make perfect combustion. We burned soft coal. I fixed up a way so that I could easily do it, and used to go outside of the boiler-house to see if there was any sign of smoke. But above the smokestack it was as clear as air. I notice that a Mr. Olsen is said to have the best plan so far for consuming smoke, and that he uses superheated steam. Now, he must use three things—air, superheated steam, and smoke. This man has got so far that he only lacks one thing of having been successful, and that is an independent fire. As I understand it he forced superheated steam over the bed of fire in the firebox. If he used a jet of gas or crude oil with his superheated steam, which would have made a fire, though small, above the bed of coal, he would have been able to burn all the smoke.

R. B. MERRILL.

The Normal School Trouble.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Now that O. T. Bright's report is before us the Normal School investigation becomes the more interesting, and the fact that the gentleman had caused to be made public, either by undue confidence in his bosom friends or merely by reason of the frank outburst of his disinterested affection for the principal of the school in question, that his report would be highly favorable to the school weeks before he ever appeared in that institution with his examination papers only makes the printed report the more bewilderingly amusing. Mr. Bright says that the Normal School is a thrilling success. As no one should know better the inner workings of that seat of learning than this gentleman, whose honor has never been impeached so far as the fathers and mothers of the present generation are aware, the many parents who have removed their children from "the Normal" because they were learning only slothfulness and mischief and have sent them across the life-imperiling railroad tracks to neighboring schools, where those same boys and girls are now doing earnest and telling work, must wonder whether or not they have made a serious mistake. Is the Normal School all right or is it all wrong? This is the question at present harrowing the minds of the parents in that populous and now famous district.

But let not this moment be lost to say that, though no immediate changes are made in the staff at Normal, the investigation and report of C. S. Thornton will have done a beneficent and timely work. The writer has been informed by unquestionable authority that the teachers and pupils have had a thorough stirring up and vigorous preparation for Mr. Bright's examinations, and we are happy to believe that the high-salaried pedagogues at the county's pet institution will not soon forget the last month; and as for Francis Parker himself, while he has previously maintained a calm exterior, safe in the assured support of O. T. Bright, now that the public are beginning to learn a very little of the true state of affairs he may well fear the result if every one interested could learn how true, how uncolored, moderate, in fact, is C. S. Thornton's report of the Normal School.

MOTHER.

Chile's Friendliness During the Rebellion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Col. Nelson, who was United States Minister to Chile during Mr. Lincoln's Administration, made some remarks at the recent banquet of the Loyal Legion at Terre Haute which are of peculiar interest just now when our relations with our South American sister republic seem somewhat strained. Col. Nelson says Chile was our most consistent and steadfast friend during the War of the Rebellion. Her people watched closely the course of events and never for a moment wavered in their faith in our ultimate triumph. They felt that it was not simply a trial of strength between warring factions, but that the cause of republican government in the world was at stake. The triumph of the Confederacy would probably have been followed by that of Maximilian in Mexico. The Republicans of Brazil and of France would have lost heart, monarchical encroachments upon the republics of Spanish America would have been swift and sure, and the hand of progress on the dial of time, so far as free government is concerned, would have been turned back for a century. The failure of the greatest Republic on the earth, and one inaugurated under peculiarly favorable conditions, would have been hailed by the worshipers of "divine right" as a demonstration of the inherent incapacity of the people for self-government. When at midnight the news of the surrender of Lee reached Santiago the venerable President of Chile appeared upon the main street and testified his joy by enthusiastic "vivas." A public holiday was proclaimed next day, the city was decked with flags, and a procession of troops and civic societies paraded through the principal streets. During the progress of our war more money for the Sanitary commission was collected and sent to Washington from our legation at Santiago than was sent from all the legations to monarchical powers in Europe put together. Col. Nelson does not believe that the rash acts and utterances of a few men on either side can plunge us into war with a people so kindred to us in its institutions, aspirations, and sympathies.

J. K.

Pity the Poor Carette Horse.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of two or three days ago I noticed an article cautioning employers and teamsters as to the overloading of their wagons. That certainly is a law of right that every humane citizen is bound to uphold. In another portion of the paper I saw the squib, "Pity the Street-Car Horse, for He Has No Christmas," and he does have a burdensome life in every respect. Indeed, he is entitled to the sympathy of all, but what seems to me to be even a greater object of pity is the horse that is destined to haul those lumbering carettes. Draft horses can walk with a loaded wagon, but morning, noon, and night, whether empty or crowded, the carette horse has to trot his life out. Is there no remedy for this? Can not the Humane Society compel these people to put on an extra horse? There are wagons having three horses hitched to them, and they are used to advantage right here in this city. These carettes, loaded as they are morning and evening, are altogether too heavy for two horses to haul them along at the pace the horses are compelled to keep up. It was only this morning at 10:20 I saw one of these vehicles, city-bound, coming south up the incline that leads from Monroe street to the Adams street bridge on Canal street. It was crowded, both standing and sitting room, and there was no extra horse to help up to the bridge, every step of the poor jaded nags looking as if it would be their last. I am not oversensitive about the usage of dumb animals, but when such apparent abuses exist, as for example the treatment of the carette horse, I think it is time for our Humane Society to make an investigation and see that two horses are not made to do three horses' work. When that carette is crowded as it is morning and night, will you kindly estimate the load that those horses have to *trot along* with, and thereby greatly oblige

A FRIEND OF THE CARETTE HORSE.

Aid for Starving Russians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the following clipping from the *Nation* of last week: "The sensitiveness of the Russian Government respecting the appearance of needing outside aid in its terrible famine crisis—its suspiciousness too and unfriendliness to organized relief on a large scale—combined with the distrust which foreigners must naturally feel of Russian officials into whose hands their contributions must fall, suggest Count L. N. Tolstoi as the proper recipient of such contributions from the benevolent. He is already busy in the work, he knows the peasants and their ways, and has their love and confidence. There is probably no man in Russia with whom the government is less likely to interfere. His wife has written to the newspapers to suggest this way, and says that every kopeck so received will be used directly to feed the poor in the kitchens which her husband is setting up. His address is: Khamovniki 15, Moscow."

To send contributions of any kind to the Minister of the United States in St. Petersburg is not advisable, since etiquette would compel him to turn American offerings over to Russian Government officials, nine-tenths of whom are thieves of the first quality.

AN ANCIENT TRAVELER.

Washington's Birthday and Patriotism.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The plan of the Union League of this city mapped out for the observance of Washington's birthday is a great move in an important direction, but why should it be confined to cities of 5,000 population or more? There is a growing need in many places as well as a growing disposition in the hearts of a large number of Americans for some outward action and manifested interest in some kind of patriotic development. Why not in every village and hamlet in the land gather on Washington's birthday in the church, or schoolhouse, or home and devote a portion of that day to a glorification of Washington, our country, and form of government; read the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Farewell Address, or listen to addresses, papers, etc., from their leading men or from men who will readily go from the larger places for the simple payment of their expenses? In our greed for money we, too, soon forget and too little observe the annual occasions which should remind us of the cost paid for the liberty we enjoy. Why will not some of the leading spirits in every community move at once in this direction and let the 22d day of February mark an era in patriotic development which shall only be equaled by a like observance in succeeding years?

M. E. C.

Supreme Court Judge at 32.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the "Personal" column of your issue of yesterday referring to the appointment of Judge Vogt to the Circuit Court of Appeals at the age of 34, it is stated that he is the youngest man ever appointed to such a position. Joseph Story was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States when he was 32 years of age.

SAMUEL B. KING.

QUEER MOTTOES ON CHURCH BELLS.

Curious Inscriptions Copied from the Metal in England.

In the *Newbery Magazine* there is an interesting article on "Bell Inscriptions." A bell at Bentley, N. H., is inscribed:

John Eyer gave twenty pound
To meck me a losty sound.

Several inscriptions on bells are of an amatory character. A very common inscription is the following, found in Coventry, Knaresborough, Northampton, and other places:

In wedlock's bonds all ye who join
With hands your hearts unite,
So shall our tuneful tongues combine
To laud the nuptial rite.

On a couple of Lincolnshire bells—one of 1807 and the other of 1806—we have the following:

When female virtue weds with manly worth
We catch the rapture and we spread it forth.

Very often the happy pair are reminded of the transitoriness of human existence and of the end of all things. Here is a specimen of this kind of inscription from Bakewell (1798):

When men in Hymen's bands unite
Our merry peals produce delight;
But when death goes his dreary rounds
We send forth sad and solemn sounds.

A very suggestive inscription is that on the bell at Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire. It is dated 1638, and runs as follows:

When you do hear this mournful sound,
Prepare yourself for underground.

Each bell in a peal at St. Michael's Coventry, if we are to judge from the mottoes, had a special use of its own. Thus No. 4 was evidently the workmen's bell:

I ring at 6 to let men know
When to and from their work to go.

No. 7 was the bell for summoning worshipers to church:

I ring to sermon with a lusty bombe,
That all may come and none may stay at home.

No. 8 was the fire bell, of which, too, we have a specimen in the church at Sherborne:

Lord! quench this furious flame,
Arise, run, put out the same.

One bell in All Saints', Northampton, says:

I mean to make it understood,
That though I'm little, yet I'm good.

Whilst another at St. Ives says, "Arise and go about your business."

Punning inscriptions are not often to be met with. The following, found at Towchester, North Hants, may be held as belonging to this class:

Pull on, brave boys, I'm metal to the back,
But will be hanged before I crack.

SHIP-BUILDING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Model Completed for the Torpedo Boat to Be Built at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The model for the new torpedo boat to be built here for the United States navy is completed and inspection is invited. The model shows the finest lines ever built after on the Mississippi River. The runs forward and aft are sharp, and they turn on the bilge with an easy, graceful curve, denoting the minimum amount of friction in passing through the water. As the boat is to draw but five feet of water with machinery and fuel on board it does not have the dead-rise amidships, usual to sea-going craft and gives rise to greater complication in gaining the best speed lines. Work will be commenced at once on the hull. The conditions are very exacting, including one that it shall have a speed of twenty-seven miles an hour.

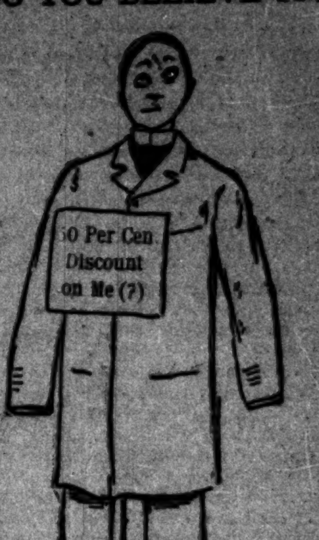
He Holds the Keys.

A curious ceremony of the Orthodox Russian Church is noted in connection with the funeral of the late Grand Duchess Paul of Russia. Before the closing of the coffin the Metropolitan placed in the right hand of the corpse a document which read as follows: "We, by the grace of God prelate of the holy Russian church, write this to our master and friend, St. Peter, the gatekeeper of the Lord Almighty. We announce to you that the servant of the Lord, her Imperial Highness, the Grand Duchess Paul, has finished her life on earth and we order you to admit her into the Kingdom of Heaven without delay, for we absolved all her sins and granted her salvation. You will obey our order on sight of this document, which we put into her hand."

No Wonder.

Nature tells us that we should get all possible enjoyment out of our food and experience tells us that by the use of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts we can improve its flavor, and more than that, stir up the languid palate to gratefully receive that which is intended to keep our body and brain in a healthy condition. We do not wonder that Dr. Price's Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc., should become the favorite flavorings when a small quantity to any table delicacy so improves its taste.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?



Now comes on the days when delusive discounts are talked. Only let the dealer name his prices and he can give you any discount you want up to 99 per cent without losing his regular profits. We know of one thrifty clothier who re-tickets his stock, marks it up to absurdly high figures, and then gives "50 per cent off" to close out his Winter Overcoats and Ulsters.

Do you want to be trifled with in this fashion? If you do, don't come here. We deal only in meritorious, confidence winning merchandise, and believe only in straightforward, truthful methods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Clothing will bring you back to trade again if you try it once. We keep in all Depts. big assortments right through the season.

Winter Overcoats from ......$15.00 to $45.00
Heavy Ulsters from ....$20.00 to $40.00
Business Suits from ....$15.00 to $40.00

A large lot of Black Flannel Skeleton Office Coats at $3.75 each, recently received, are the best things for business men to wear at their desks that we have ever seen.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor.
CLARK AND MADISON-STS.

The loss of flesh is a trifle. You think you need not mind it.

But, if you go on losing for some time or lose a good deal in a short time, you are running down. Is that a trifle?

Get back to your healthy weight and generally you get back to health.

A book on CAREFUL LIVING will tell you what it is to get there, and when Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is useful. Free.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.
Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.
Ask your Grocer for it.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS' COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION, is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. CO. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

BERMUDA.
The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
Open from December until May.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor.
Hamilton, Bermuda.

DRUNKENNESS;
Or, the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, cor. State and Madison-sts., DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

$22. FIRST CLASS CURTAIN DESK Four and a Half feet long. Unlimited variety in stock and to order. American Desk & Seating Co. 270-272 Wabash Av., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

[illegible]UOR MAY BE SOLD.

CONCESSION GRANTED BY THE MANAGERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

It Committed Itself to the Sale of Wine, Etc., on the Grounds When It Acted on Germany's Request—Congressman Durborow Posting Himself on the Fair—French Editors Want to Be Paid for Printing Exposition News—A Call for $1,000,000 Found Desirable.

The Exposition management, it appears, is committed to the sale of wine, whisky, beer, and other intoxicating beverages on the Exposition grounds during the Fair, but little has been said about the matter, as unnecessary agitation was deemed inadvisable by the officials.

The first action taken on this question was several months ago on the occasion of the visit here of the World's Fair Commissioners of England and Germany. Herr Wermuth, the Imperial German Commissioner, made a special request for space for a German restaurant in which German wines might be sold. He was formally granted space for this purpose and with the consent of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, Chief of Construction Burnham, President W. T. Baker, and finally Director-General Davis, who made the formal allotment. The Board of Control of the National Commission also passed upon the matter and ratified all previous action.

If, however, much agitation ensues World's Fair officials expect to be flooded with petitions from prohibitionists, temperance people, and church organizations, who, it is predicted, will make a fight on any concession for the sale of intoxicating beverages. It is thought, though, that objection to the sale of liquor will ultimately fall to the ground. The National Commission will finally pass upon all exhibits and privileges, and, while one or two prominent church members of the commission have announced their intention of opposing traffic in beer, wine, and whisky, they are regarded as being in the minority.

As to the Board of Directors, there is not much doubt about its position. The Committee on Ways and Means expects, while granting the wishes of foreign countries and home exhibiters in the matter of the sale of wines and liquors, to reap a profit for the Exposition. One of the members of the committee said yesterday that, although no formal action had been taken, there was no doubt that liquors would be sold throughout the grounds. Not in saloons, however. These will be barred. Only in connection with general restaurant service are liquors to be sold. Meanwhile the Committee on Ways and Means has adopted stringent regulations for the government of employés of those securing concessions. Drunkenness will not be permitted on the grounds, and the right is reserved to eject employés found in that condition.

President Baker was asked yesterday about the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Exposition grounds. He said they would without question be sold in the restaurants. He added that fools and prohibition cranks might object, but that a World's Fair could not be run in accordance with their ideas.

DURBOROW AFTER INFORMATION.

The Congressman Posting Himself on All World's Fair Matters.

Congressman A. C. Durborow, Chairman of the Committee on Columbian Exposition, says that members of the House are becoming deeply interested in World's Fair matters. They have asked Congressman Durborow so many questions that he said yesterday he was remaining in Chicago for a week to post himself on the progress made in the big enterprise.

Mr. Durborow was at World's Fair headquarters yesterday, where he had conferences with Director-General Davis, President Baker, and Secretary J. T. Dickinson.

"The feeling among Congressmen toward the World's Fair," he said, "is one of great interest. Since the proposition to ask for a loan or an appropriation Congressmen have besieged me with questions about what was going on. They have spoken in a friendly way, but are evidently after facts on which to base future action. I am remaining in Chicago to post myself in order that I may be able to answer all necessary questions."

"How about an appropriation?"

"That is a matter of curiosity among Congressmen. They do not know what to think, as a whole, or what to do. They know, however, that the subject is coming up before them and are eager for information for their intelligent guidance on any proposed World's Fair legislation."

"Personally, how do you stand on the appropriation idea?"

"Now, don't ask me to answer that question. It must be known that I favor Chicago in any legitimate request, and I am remaining here to see what is needed by World's Fair people in order to intelligently answer that question when it shall be asked of me by Congressmen. My sympathies are, of course, with Chicago on the information concerning the Exposition which I at present possess."

FRENCH EDITORS WANT MONEY.

They Desire Pay for Printing News About the Columbian Exposition.

The newspapers of France, especially those of Paris, want to be paid, it appears, for printing news of the Exposition. Not all, but a majority of them, regard Exposition news as being in the nature of an advertisement, and feel that the management should pay for its insertion. So strongly of this opinion are the editors of Paris newspapers that they have made it uncomfortable for the Exposition Commissioners who have recently visited Paris. Col. Davis has sent the second commission to Europe, members of both of which visited Paris, but hesitated to tarry long there on account of the peculiar treatment received at the hands of the newspapers. The first commission sent over, of which Benjamin Butterworth was Chairman, was most kindly treated by government officials. The news journals, however, took occasion to call Mr. Butterworth "Mr. Butterwick," and otherwise made it unpleasant for the Commissioners.

In support of this peculiar proposition that the French newspapers should be in a measure subsidized M. Jousselin of Paris appeared before the Press and Printing committee yesterday and talked over the situation. He argued that it would be necessary, in order to secure the hearty coöperation of the press of Paris, to spend money in advertising there. The committee was a little in doubt as to what it should recommend to the directory in regard to this matter.

While the attitude of some of the Paris newspapers may be unfavorable, French manufacturers, government officials, and other influential people of France, Director-General Davis says, are in line for the Fair. Applications for space pour in from intending exhibiters, but of course these must be referred to the French Commission, which has asked for as much space as England or Germany.

The policy of the Exposition management has been opposed to paying for news matter published in the papers. There has been but one exception to this rule and that was the insertion of an advertisement in a South American newspaper by W. E. Curtis. The obligation, however, was repudiated by the Board of Control.

SITES FOR THE SOUTH AMERICANS.

Space at the Fair for a Number of States Selected.

Sites for Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Chile were selected yesterday by W. E. Curtis, Chief of the Bureau of Latin American Republics, and Chief of Construction Burnham.

According to Mr. Curtis Chile will be represented at the Exposition despite the diplomatic trouble now pending between that country and the United States. The Chileans are regarded as the most enterprising and progressive people of South America and, Mr. Curtis says, pride themselves on being the Yankees of that continent.

Several of the South American countries have already made arrangements for their State buildings. Colombia will reproduce its capital. This is said to be a magnificent structure of Grecian design and built of white marble. Its counterfeit on the Exposition ground will probably be of staff.

Ecuador will have a representation of an old temple of the sun which now stands near Quito. It is the same building which the republic erected at the Paris Exposition.

Plans for the Costa Rica State building are being drawn by a Washington architect.

Capt. Alexander Rogers, the World's Fair Commissioner to Brazil, was at headquarters yesterday with Mr. Curtis, and reported that everywhere in the Brazilian Republic the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in regard to the Exposition. He said there was no doubt that the national appropriation of $300,000 would be ratified by the Senate, as it had already passed the Chamber of Deputies. A feature of the exhibits of several of the Brazilian States, Capt. Rogers said, would be an exemplification of the planting, growth, and manufacture of the coffee bean through different stages until served for consumption. The Commissioner spoke favorably of the services of United States Minister Conger at Rio de Janeiro, who, he said, lent all service in his power in aid of Exposition work. In general, Capt. Rogers said, the people of Brazil were well disposed towards the Government of the United States. He mentioned also that the pictures of the World's Fair grounds and buildings recently sent out were doing great service in arousing interest in the Exposition.

KENTUCKY GIVES WAY TO MISSOURI.

The Dispute Over a Site Finally Settled—The Indian Exhibit.

One vexed question was settled yesterday by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings when it decided finally to give Missouri the World's Fair site originally set apart for that State. This site was desired by Kentucky inasmuch as it lay next to the Tennessee location, but Missouri raised such a howl that Kentucky was yesterday forced to relinquish its demand on the location and take the one originally assigned to it.

The sites for New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Minnesota were also finally approved as previously set apart.

The committee decided that the Indian exhibit of the government and the Department of Ethnology should not be placed on the northern portion of the wooded island, but in the south end of the park upon the shore of the lagoon east of the Agricultural Building. This appears to settle the Indian matter, over which there has been so much discussion.

The committee declined to authorize the construction of any further annexes to the Transportation Building.

There was a request before the committee for space outside the Mines Building for an adequate exhibit of oil and natural gas industries. This was referred to the Insurance Auxiliary committee for a report upon the practicability and safety of such an exhibit.

FIND THEY NEED MORE MONEY.

Controller May Will Be Called Upon to Sell $1,000,000 of Bonds.

City Controller May will be shortly called upon by Treasurer Seeberger of the World's Fair to at once sell the first $1,000,000 installment of the $5,000,000 worth of bonds which the city agreed to issue in aid of the Exposition. The Finance committee met yesterday and decided that there was need for this money. According to the original agreement Controller May was to have ninety days from Nov. 1 last in which to place the first installment of bonds on the market. Since then, however, the demands on the Exposition treasury have become so great by reason of the progress of building work that the need of more money has become imperative.

The company is not to be understood as being in financial straits, but officials think they can drive better bargains with a good bank account than with a poor one. Therefore the money due from the city, the committee decided, would be needed in the near future and certainly before the expiration of ninety days from Nov. 1.

The committee at its meeting yesterday also looked over the list of delinquent subscribers to the Exposition stock and instructed Treasurer Seeberger to push the collection of these delinquent subscriptions as rapidly as possible. The 200 executions which were issued last week against subscribers will, it appears, be levied under and the delinquents be made by process of law to pay up without delay.

NEW YORK GROCERS ACT.

An Influential Petition in Favor of the World's Fair Bill Is Gotten Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The following petition has been received by the New York Dry Goods Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition from the grocery trade:

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New York: The undersigned, wholesale grocers and manufacturers of food products of New York, appreciating the importance to the State of a proper representation of its industries and interests at the World's Fair, to be held in Chicago, heartily indorse the bill providing for an appropriation for that purpose and for a commission to supervise the expenditure of the same, prepared by the committee of the dry goods merchants of the City of New York, and urgently request its early enactment into law.

THURBER, WHYLAND & CO.,
AUSTIN NICHOLS & CO.,
KEMP, DAY & CO.,
CUSHMAN BROS.,
FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.,
CLARK, HOLLY & KETCHUM,
C. BURKHALLER & CO.,
C. HAZARD & CO.,
R. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,
DURHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,
BEACH & SHERWOOD,
THE J. H. MOHLMAN CO.,
SHARP & PERKINS,
SONN BROS.,
IDAMS & HOWE,
JOHNSTON & NORTH,
MAX AMS,
GORDON & DILWORTH,
BERRY WISNER,
LOHMAN & CO.,
Z. SCHEPP,
NEW YORK BISCUIT CO.,
NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO.,
CHARLES GULDEN,
GENESEE SALT CO.,
M. D. STEVENS.

IMPORTATION OF FAIR EXHIBITS.

A Naval Officer at New York Receives a Decided Setback.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Treasury Department has "taken a fall" on the naval officer at New York. Importations for the Columbian Exposition was the subject for recent communication to the Treasury Department from the naval officer, who desired an explicit construction of the new customs regulations regarding foreign exhibits. It was suggested that the regulations be so amended as to provide for the concurrence of the naval officer in the proceedings on entry of the merchandise imported for the Exposition. Replying today to this communication Acting Secretary Spaulding says:

"It is pertinent in this connection to refer to the object which was aimed at in the establishment of naval officers at the larger ports, collection and accounting to the Treasury Department for all customs dues. For this purpose it is provided that the naval officer shall receive copies of all manifests and entries. New regulations do not change the present rules in regard to manifest, but it is held that no such entry is necessary in the case of articles in transit to the Exposition as is required in the case of ordinary importations. April 25, 1890, Congress enacted a law which expressly declares that all articles imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the Exposition shall be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. This act virtually suspends for this particular occasion all previous enactments regarding customs procedure, and confers upon the Secretary full authority to provide such rules as seem to him expedient. No dues attach to the articles so imported, and consequently the coöperation of the naval officer is not required to protect the Treasury from loss. Should the merchandise eventually change its character and become liable to duty the changed condition is fully provided for at the place where such change will occur.

"These new regulations were established after deliberate consultation with the Exposition authorities and with the Commissioners from foreign countries. It was evident that the success of the Exposition in a considerable measure depended upon the facilities extended by this department for the prompt transmission of consignments and for exemption from the interruptions caused by what was looked upon as vexatious routine at your port. An entry in duplicate is required which will furnish all the details essential to a complete record of each importation, and the Collector will at once issue the permit authorizing the transfer of the goods to a bonded route. In fact the procedure will be identical at each of the ports whether or not a naval officer is stationed there. Liquidation of vessels' accounts will be made by you from the manifest and inspectors' return just as it is now made in the case of goods delivered to the Surveyor for warehouse or transportation in bond.

"Therefore this department does not recognize the advantage to be derived from interposing such further requirements and delays to the transportation of goods imported solely for the Exposition as would result from insistence on coöperation by your office in the procedure on entry."

WHAT ALABAMA WILL DO.

Plan to Show in Miniature the Entire Topography and Resources of the State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—L. C. Irvine, traveling commissioner of the new Commercial club of Mobile, Ala., is in the city. He chatted today about the World's Columbian Exposition and the part his city would take in it. He said:

"For several days a number of Mobile gentlemen, closely identified with the work, have been in New York on matters of public interest relative to the Pan-American Transportation company's new ship lines from Mobile to South America, among them Col. J. C. Clark, President of the Mobile and Ohio railroad; C. F. Ruth, President of the Alabama National Bank; A. Shirley Benn, President of the Commercial club of Mobile; Congressman R. H. Clark; and George B. Thomas, Secretary of the Commercial club. The plan of the State exhibit is as follows:

"In a space 200 by 400 feet will be represented the entire State of Alabama in miniature or by relief map. There will be seen its seven navigable rivers of over 1,000 miles flowing through all parts of the rich mineral, cotton, and timber belts, like the fingers of a giant hand, converging into the Mobile River, thirty feet deep, and at the City of Mobile reaching that broad arm of the gulf, Mobile Bay. The ship channel will be shown, eighteen feet deep, with its modern development for commerce. The City of Mobile, with all the interior cities, the mining and manufacturing interests along the banks, the mineral, coal, and industrial developments, as well as virgin undeveloped belt will be shown. This wonderful display of resources in their relation to each other and to railway and river transportation to the open sea, presented in artistic reality and viewed through a powerful glass, must produce an impression in effectiveness only second to if not greater than an actual visit to the regions themselves."

Sweden and the World's Fair.

Answers to the circulars sent out by the Swedish Bureau of Commerce requesting firms to notify the government of their intentions in reference to exhibiting at the Fair have been received from all but two provinces. Of the 1,901 answers received only 146 are affirmative, while 1,746 are negative and nine non committal. However, most of the firms representing the best of Swedish arts and manufactures have not been heard from and will without doubt exhibit. The committee appointed by the Technical Society in Guttenburg, the most influential one in the country, has now finished its labors, its unanimous decision being that Sweden must and will be creditably represented at the Fair.

Will Arrange the Michigan Exhibit.

LANSING, MICH., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mr. Fitch, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has appointed the following persons as a committee to arrange Michigan's educational exhibit at the World's Fair: W. N. Ferris, Principal of the Industrial School at Big Rapids; W. H. Cheever, Superintendent of the Lansing Schools and President of Superintendents' State Association; Prof. M. E. Cooley of the university; Miss Anna W. Chandler, Superintendent of the Marquette schools; and J. M. B. Sill, Principal of the State Normal School. Supt. Fitch, who will be Chairman of the committee, has sought to have all the different branches of education work represented on the committee.

Will Reproduce Historical Features.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Gov.-elect Frank Brown proposes that the Maryland Building at the World's Fair shall be modeled after the old State House at Annapolis, including an exact representation of the Senate chamber as it was when Washington surrendered his sword, and reproductions of the other historical features of the old building. The building will be erected of Maryland bricks by Maryland mechanics, and will contain in the principal apartment a raised map built from the floor up showing the State as it is with all its industries outlined.

Exposition Notes.

C. M. Wilkes was yesterday appointed First Assistant Engineer in the Water Supply and Sewerage Department, vice William Miller, resigned.

Director-General Davis, Chief Allison, a number of other chiefs, and W. E. Curtis spent last night at Jackson Park as guests of Chief of Construction Burnham.

Director-General Davis yesterday received official notification of the appointment of a new World's Fair Commission by the Republic of Colombia. It consists of the following: Carlos Martinez Silva, Gonzalo Romos Ruiz, Vincente Restreno, Nicholas J. Casas, Carlos Calderon, Arturo V. Cambil, and Julio E. Perez.

Twenty thousand copies of a pamphlet containing the speeches delivered at the recent World's Fair banquet at New York are to be printed by the Exposition management for circulation throughout this country and Europe. One thousand copies of the new lithograph of the Horticultural Building are to be distributed among horticultural societies.

National Commissioner R. L. Saunders of Mississippi has decided to accept the appointment of Director-General Davis to be a member of the National Commission to Europe. Col. Davis announced yesterday that he would issue a commission to Mr. Saunders. Messrs. Bryan and Higinbotham of the European Commission are already abroad.

There is a hitch, although slight, between the State Horticultural Society of Illinois and the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners. The horticulturists think they ought to conduct the horticultural display of the State, and the Board of Commissioners thinks it was appointed by the Legislature to do the same thing itself. There is little probability that the board will yield its right in this matter.

COLORED ROMAN CATHOLICS TO MEET.

Chicago Delegates to the Philadelphia Congress Selected at St. Mary's Church.

Jan. 5, 1892, a congress of the colored Roman Catholics of the United States will be held in Philadelphia. It will be the third of its character held in America, the first having been convened in Washington City, Jan. 1, 1890.

At a meeting of the colored Roman Catholics composing St. Monica Parish, Chicago, held in St. Mary's Church, Lincoln C. Valle and James Neal were elected delegates to the the Philadelphia congress.

The Rev. Father Tolton of Chicago will be the celebrant of the mass at the opening of the congress. Father Tolton has the distinction of being the first colored priest in the United States. There are now two, the second one, the Rev. Father Uncles of Baltimore, having been ordained a few days ago. Father Tolton was born in Ralls County, Missouri, thirty-five years ago and was educated at Rome. His first charge was at Quincy, Ill., where he officiated for three or four years and whence he came to Chicago two years ago. St. Monica parish, over which he presides, has a membership of 200 families. In the absence of a church edifice of their own they worship at St. Mary's. At the Washington congress of 1890 Father Tolton was elected spiritual adviser and representative of the colored Roman Catholics of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS HONORS HER CHIEF.

A Monument to Be Erected Over the Grave of the Mafia's Victim.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Designs were accepted today and the contract awarded for a monument and tomb to David C. Hennessey, Superintendent of Police, who was assassinated by members of the Mafia Society Oct. 16, 1890. The design is a plain shaft of Hallowell granite, twenty-six feet high, surmounted by a fringed drapery upon which hangs a Chief's belt and baton. Lower down on the face of the shaft are the Chief's badge and the arms of the State of Louisiana. The base is square and on the face of one of the sides is the name Hennessey.

There is no other inscription. The monument is to stand on a turf-covered mound four feet high in one of the choicest lots in the Metairie Cemetery, purchased for the purpose. Within the mound two vaults will be built—one to hold the body of the Chief and the other to receive the remains of his aged mother when she dies. The cost of the monument is to be $3,300 and that of the lot $1,000. The necessary funds were raised by subscription, the leading police officials of the country and many prominent citizens having contributed for the purpose.

Bribers Pay Fines and Are Released.

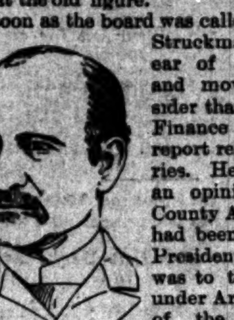
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—Edwin Shaffer, who with Thomas Downing and John R. Tate, was convicted of bribery in the Republican Congressional fight in the Twenty-sixth District a year ago, was released from jail today upon payment of $450 fine and costs. Downing will be released tomorrow. Tate is a poor man and will have to remain in jail three months, being unable to pay the fine. The court has refused to release him under the Insolvent act.

AT THE OLD FIGURE.

COUNTY BOARD SALARIES ARE DEFINITELY FIXED.

Commissioners Will Receive $1,861 a Year—The Caucus Nominations Confirmed—Coal Bids Considered—An Effort to Be Made to Force Several Railroad Companies to Build Viaducts According to Franchise Obligations—Turners Demand Redress—Other Municipal Matters.

The County Commissioners will after all receive only $1,861 for their services to Cook County. The previous action of the board in raising the salaries to $2,000 and that of the President to $2,500 was reconsidered at the board meeting yesterday and the salaries fixed at the old figure.



JOHN A. HENRY.

As soon as the board was called to order Mr. Struckman gained the ear of the President and moved to reconsider that part of the Finance committee's report relating to salaries. He had, he said, an opinion from the County Attorney which had been obtained by President Green. It was to the effect that under Art. 10, Sec. 10, of the Constitution, the County Board had the power to fix the salaries of certain county officials provided the salary should not be increased or decreased during the term of office. Mr. Struckman said that by accepting the old salary for November the board had practically recognized and fixed that as the salary for the year. It was bad policy, bad principle, and bad politics to raise their own salaries and he had always been opposed to it. Mr. Ballard seconded the motion and as the roll was called several of the members expressed their opinions on the subject.

GEORGE W. DEAL.

Mr. Cool thought the argument a poor one, as the Supreme Court had decided that the board had a right to raise the salaries of its members at any time. Mr. Allen was of the opinion that $2,000 was the proper figure and if the service was not worth that sum the Commissioners had better quit. Mr. Carroll didn't care what the salary was so long as it was not over $2,000. Mr. Skallerup was in favor of $2,000, but gave way to the majority. Mr. Stauber wanted $2,000. When the subject was considered last year every one thought the Commissioners got too little. He was the man who got the Aldermen's salary raised to $3 per meeting and he was in favor of bigger salaries all around. The motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 6.

A motion to refer the matter to the Finance committee was lost. Mr. Spofford then moved to establish the salaries at the old figure, which was carried, Mr. Hoffman being the only member to oppose it.

Caucus Nominations Considered.

Mr. Ballard moved to confirm the nomination of George W. Deal as Warden of the hospital, John A. Henry as County Attorney, W. L. Noble as County Physician, George A. Sawyer as General Superintendent of the Dunning institutions, and Otto H. Matz as County Architect. The resolution was adopted and a motion made to adjourn.

Mr. Burmeister moved that the rest of the caucus nominees except C. O. Williamson be added to the list. "The other nominations," said he, "were also made in caucus, and if there is any reason why they are left off the list I want to know it."

President Green suggested that the board adjourn until 2 o'clock today and that a caucus be held this morning. Mr. Burmeister insisted on his motion, which was carried. The other nominees were then confirmed. They are Fred Geilon, Chief Engineer at Dunning; Frank Fucik, Chief Jury Clerk; S. W. Osgood, Assistant County Attorney; George A. Steller, Chief Engineer at the County Hospital; J. W. Wilkins, Chief Electrician. The nomination of Edward Spencer for Committee Clerk was not confirmed as the salary has not as yet been fixed.

A motion that the inmates of the County Poorhouse be served with turkey New Year's day provoked considerable discussion. It was lost.

By invitation of M. R. M. Wallace the board will visit the Industrial School for Girls at Evanston Thursday, leaving on the Northwestern train at 10 o'clock.

The County Attorney was ordered to oppose the injunction obtained by the Rosehill Cemetery company against Treasurer Kern to prevent him from collecting $468 in taxes against the company.

In its report the Public Service committee recommended that the board dispense with experts in examining samples for supplies. On motion of Mr. Manierre this was not concurred in.

The bids for coal were before the board and were referred to the Public Service committee. The lowest bid on block coal is that of George Groves at $2.48 a ton. The bid was 15 cents a ton lower than any other and it is claimed it is impossible to get block coal at that price.

A caucus was held after the board meeting and the nomination of C. O. Williamson as County Agent was concurred in. The vote stood 12 to 3. In the morning the committee, composed of Messrs. Ballard, Allen, and Spofford, to whom was referred the charges made against Mr. Williamson, held a long meeting to consider them. As a result they reported to the caucus that, while unable to find anything against Mr. Williamson's honesty, they had come to the conclusion that he was incompetent to fill the important position of County Agent. A lively discussion followed, which resulted in a decision to stick to Mr. Williamson.

The board adjourned until today at 1:30 o'clock.

MAY HAVE TO BUILD VIADUCTS.

The Obligations of Several Railroads to the City.

Ald. Gosselin's order, passed by the Council some weeks ago, instructing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company to build viaducts on Clinton and Jefferson streets, will, it is said, bear fruit before the end of the year. Commissioner Aldrich looked up the matter of viaducts and found that the ordinance of the railroad company, passed in 1872, requires it to build viaducts over its tracks on the two streets named and two other viaducts every year thereafter, as the Commissioner of Public Works shall direct, notice to be given before Jan. 1 each year. Other railroads required by their ordinances to build viaducts are the La Salle and Chicago, now operated by the Northern Pacific company; the Chicago and Southern, now operated by the Santa Fé; and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, operated by the Pan-Handle company. The last-named line may be required by the Commissioner to build two viaducts each year, notice to be given before Jan. 1, and the other lines must build viaducts at the direction of the Council.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company has built but one viaduct under its ordinance, which has practically been a dead letter so far as that section is concerned. Commissioner Aldrich was inclined to think it would be useless to ask the company to build a viaduct at Jefferson street, as its tracks are paralleled by the main line of the Pan-Handle road, which is under no such obligation to the city under its franchise. He was inclined to think the St. Paul road would get out of building the viaduct on the plea that it could not be compelled to build it over the tracks of another company. Corporation Counsel Miller, however, told Ald. Gosselin that from a casual view of the case he did not believe that excuse would be good, and Commissioner Aldrich therefore will, before Jan. 1, notify the company to build a viaduct at Jefferson street. It will also be notified to build one at Clinton street, if Ald. Gosselin can suggest a northern outlet, but as the street ends at Kinzie street this may be a difficult matter, unless the Chicago and Northwestern railway company can be compelled to vacate Cook and Dunn streets.

Commissioner Aldrich said last night that he was not sure but the road could be compelled to build two other viaducts as well next year.

The Pan-Handle company as the assigns of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central company will also, before the end of the year, be notified to build two viaducts.

TURNERS ASK REDRESS OF THE CITY.

Results of Arrests by the Police Christmas Eve.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry yesterday sent for and received a report from Inspector Ross on the arrest of some members of the Bahnfrei Turnverein at their hall Christmas eve and the breaking up of the meeting. The Inspector reported that his men heard there was a row in the hall, and going there found seven or eight fights in progress. They were unable to get at the right or wrong of the disturbance, and so had to arrest all the parties to it and stop the meeting, Sergt. Fox being badly cut in the face during the trouble.

A committee from the Turnverein waited on Assistant Superintendent Hubbard yesterday to demand redress for the alleged outrage, and as it did not agree with Inspector Ross' statement of the facts the Superintendent instructed Assistant Superintendent Hubbard to have the matter brought up before the Trial Board for a full investigation.

Ald. Hepburn Has an Idea.

The eight-hour ordinance has been entirely forgotten, and although the subcommittee to which it was referred at the last meeting of the Judiciary committee two weeks ago has done nothing, its Chairman, Ald. Hepburn, said yesterday he would be ready to report at the next meeting of the full committee.

"I think I shall recommend one or two changes," he said, "for instance, that although the Controller's office must be open for business until 5 o'clock, the cashier may stop issuing warrants an hour before, as it takes him an hour to balance his books. The same rule might be adopted in the Collector's office in regard to receiving cash."

Confirmed an Assessment Roll.

Judge Sherwood's jury yesterday confirmed with few changes the assessment roll for building a sewer along Montrose boulevard through the old town of Jefferson from the river to Milwaukee avenue. The improvement will cost $126,000. Property-owners objected on the ground that the sewer was not needed. Special Assessment Attorney Metcalf contended that the Council in ordering the sewer had consulted the best interests of the district.

Teachers to Be Examined Today.

An examination for teachers in the public schools will be held today in the West Division High School, Ogden avenue and Congress street, beginning at 9 o'clock. Applicants must have had one year's experience in teaching or be graduates of the Chicago High Schools or other institutions of equal standing.

Will Hold a Union Mass-Meeting.

The Executive and Subscription committees of the Seventy-fifth Street Improvement club met yesterday noon at the Sherman House and decided to hold a mass-meeting in connection with the Grand Crossing Improvement club at Ashford's Opera-House, Seventy-fifth street and Ellis avenue, Wednesday evening, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock.

Charges Against a Policeman.

Officer James Callaghan of the Desplaines Street Station had trouble with Thomas Dougherty Nov. 14, and Dougherty claims the officer assaulted him. Yesterday afternoon Dougherty swore out a warrant before Justice Lyon for Callaghan's arrest, charging him with assault and battery.

NATIVE AMERICANS AS COWBOYS.

Given the Preference in the Western Profession—Other Hotel News.

"The native American makes the best cowboy," said J. M. Boardman of Deer Lodge, Mon., at the Leland yesterday. Mr. Boardman is one of the owners of 32,000 head of cattle wintering on a big range in the Milk River country. "I don't know why it is, but natives are so much more proficient in the art of cow-punching and their services are so much more desirable that young men of other nationalities are discouraged from getting into the profession. O, yes; all herders think cow-punching is an art. Cowboys do not earn a great deal of money. We had twenty-three of them—all young Americans—looking after our cattle last summer, and from April to November they were rarely out of their saddles. But they only needed a few minutes at the shipping points to spend all their earnings and then they cheerfully took up the trail again. Money—the least bit of it—makes a cowboy too independent to work, and they are always more reliable and industrious when they are broke. As that is their general condition there is but little opportunity to complain of them.

"You don't often find any but American cowboys on the Northern ranges. It's different down near Mexico, where Mexicans and half-breeds are in the majority. When those fellows strike a Northern camp, however, they are generally relegated to a position of horse-herders—an inferior class of work. For a camp of twenty-three cowboys about 230 horses are required and it takes several herders to look out for them. The constitution of the average cowboy is something wonderful. One who is not able to tire out eight or ten horses a day is regarded as an invalid.

"At the end of the fall there was considerable anxiety among Montana cattlemen as to the winter prospects. There is a hard winter due up there, but so far it has not shown up. I was in New York last week when I read of blizzards out West and I telegraphed to Montana to find out if they had struck Montana, and was informed that the weather out there was warmer than it was in New York. I think stockmen would prefer to have the hard winter due to Montana over. They could stand it this year, as the stock is strong and fat and the grass abundant, as we escaped droughts and prairie fires last summer.

"Politics receives much attention in Montana now. Everybody out there wants Blaine for President. Local politics will also be interesting next year. The question of a State capital must be settled soon, and it is generally understood that Helena will not do. I think Deer Lodge is destined to be the capital."

Andrew Blackford of Findlay, O., one of the oldest practitioners at the Ohio bar, was at the Palmer yesterday. "Sherman will be the next Senator, I think, or, rather, I hope," he said, "but the fight will be a hot one, as Foraker is a great general, with a strong array of supporters. All the old men of the State of both parties want to see Mr. Sherman returned because he is old in experience, an able statesman, and really the leader of the Senate. They have nothing against Foraker, whose ability is not questioned, but they think he can afford to wait. Both factions are hard at it now, and to foretell the result is a matter of some diffiulty."

"Does natural gas show any signs of decreasing in the Findlay fields?"

"No, despite all reports to the contrary. I think there is enough gas there to supply the demand for a long time yet. Of course, wells are exhausted now and then, but other supplies are found by boring right alongside of the old wells. I think there is no danger of Findlay's being deprived of the great boon that has brought about the boom that region has prospered under the last few years."

Lieut.-Gov. L. B. Ray of Morris, Ill., and Gov. A. C. Mellette of South Dakota were at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Col. Alexandro Casarin, Col. R. de Zagas Euriguer, and Capt. Jorge Casarin of Mexico are at the Auditorium.

Grand Pacific—A. W. Houck, St. Louis; A. C. Mellette, Watertown, S. D.; M. H. Maxon, St. Louis; D. C. Plumb, Texas; Frank Hart, Detroit; S. B. Grummond, Detroit; L. A. Yerkes, Detroit; Milton Taylor, Toledo; T. M. Goodwin, Cincinnati; W. A. Clark, Montana.

Auditorium—C. O. Baxter, St. Louis; John H. Bartlett, New York; F. D. Murrill, England; Col. Ride Zagas Euriguer and Jorge Casarin, Mexico; Luther Paul, Newton, Mass.; Alexandro Casarin, Mexico; John K. Brice, Lima, O.; Cvon Flaten, Sweden.

Tremont—J. J. Richardson, Davenport; C. B. Peck, New York; C. N. Mathews, Detroit; C. J. Davis, New York; C. C. Clarke, Portland, Ore.; U. Copp, Lodi; A. L. White, Grand Rapids; J. C. Holme, Dayton, O.; E. J. Holland, San Francisco.

Palmer—D. Davidson, Sioux City; F. A. Ellis, New York; C. B. Fenton, Detroit; L. T. Crabb, Eminence, Ky.; W. C. Beer, St. Paul; F. Simonson, Paris, France; S. K. Huston, S. B. Baker, Alton, Ill.; E. J. Bernechs, Milan, Italy.

Sherman—N. H. Hanson, St. Paul; H. J. Browne, St. Louis; A. M. Hankins, Columbus; C. M. Gardner, Ashland, Wis.; George S. Hart, Rockford; H. Reymond, New York; M. Lewis, Hillsboro, Tex.

Richelieu—C. A. Dougherty, Mexico; A. Lewis, L. Glynn-Lewis, London; T. F. Wentworth, New York; John Graves, Boston; Walter Andrews, Louisville, Ky.

Wellington—A. G. McCampbell, Louisville, Ky.; G. H. Ruple, Denver; A. A. Barber, L. W. Welch, Grand Rapids.

Leland—G. B. Brown, Montreal; A. S. Atherwood, Indianapolis; J. A. Holman, Indianapolis.

CASES CONTINUED UNTIL SATURDAY.

Hawley and Cortis to Stay in Jail Until New York Witnesses Arrive.

William F. Hawley and George Cortis, who sent Dora Van Schaick and Allie Parker to New York, as they say, "to go on the stage," were ushered in before Justice Hamburgher yesterday morning to plead to the charge of conspiracy. But the prosecution was not prepared, as the two principal witnesses had not yet arrived from New York, and Capt. Koch asked to have the case continued till next Saturday.

In this the defense made a strenuous objection, stating that there were no grounds whatever for holding the prisoners.

Justice Hamburgher, however, granted the continuance and put each prisoner under $1,000 bonds in default of which they went to jail.

Mrs. Holland, mother of Allie Parker, one of the girls, said that nothing had been heard from them or Mr. Parker, but she supposed that he would return with them tonight. Hawley appeared considerably careworn from his two days behind the bars and looked haggard and weary when arraigned in court. Both young men stoutly maintain their innocence of any wrong intentions in having the girls go to New York, but freely admit that they assisted them in their journey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Allie Parker and Dora Van Schaick, the two Chicago girls who ran away from their home to win fame and fortune on the stage, were arrested today on a telegram from Chief of Police McClaughry of Chicago. They were arraigned in court and remanded to the care of Gerry's Society until the arrival in this city of Miss Parker's father.

DR. BROOKS AND GEORGE LUNDY HELD.

A Coroner's Jury Finds That Tillie Thor Was a Victim of Malpractice.

After hearing a great volume of testimony concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of Tillie Thor a jury returned a verdict of death resulting from malpractice and advising the holding without bail of Dr. Franklin E. Brooks as principal and George Lundy as accessory until discharged by process of law.

The relatives of the dead woman gave the usual evidence of identification and Dr. Hektoen's deposition in the case was read. His conclusion was that death resulted from malpractice.

Alma Thor, a sister of the dead girl, said that she visited her sister Tillie Wednesday, Dec. 16, the day she went to Dr. Brooks' office, and found Tillie preparing, as she said, to go to Western Springs for a short vacation. This statement deceived her relatives to such an extent that Tillie's absence from Lundy's house caused no comment.

Two Others Injured in the Santa Fe Wreck.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—In addition to those injured in last night's wreck on the Santa Fé near Newcombe are: Mrs. De Forest, Great Bend, Kas., who was hurt internally, and J. C. Bohn of Servia, Kas., who had an arm broken. A. W. Brown, a traveling man of New York, was a passenger in one of the sleeping-cars. He was seen at the Midland Hotel last night.

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Parlor Sets, Folding Beds, Carpets, [...] Chamber Sets, and General Hous[e]hold Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctione[ers].

The Value of Sp[ectacles] Depends on the [skill of the] optician. We [...] consult us. We import and manufacture [...] Mathematical and Surveying Instrument[s], Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial [...] &c., &c. L. MANASSE, Op[tician], 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TW[O]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

HARRISON'S RECIPROCITY PROCLAMATION.

It May Not Be Issued Until After Jan. 1—Sugar Producing Countries Which Are to Be Exempt—South American Governments Concluding Arrangements to Give Them a Free Market for Sugar, Coffee, and Wool—Morrison Will Remain on the Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The President's retaliatory reciprocity proclamation is drafted, but it will ... necessarily be issued Jan. 1. ... sugar-producing countries which would be exempt from its provisions on that ... are Germany, Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and most of the British West Indies, as well as the Sandwich Islands. But other countries have been hurrying up their negotiations, and it is said by the middle of February nearly all ... Central and South America will have concluded arrangements which will give them a continual free market for their sugar, coffee, and molasses in the United States. Nicaragua, which ... a little late in beginning negotiations, is now making the greatest hurry.

The preliminary agreement with Mexico is ... to be also well under way. The Mexican concession will be lowering the rate on live stock and other agricultural products which were raised by the new tariff that went into effect Nov. 1.

The Argentine Republic has made less progress, partly owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in that country. What Argentina really wants is a general treaty which would give it some concessions on its wool and enable it to compete in the markets of the United States with the Australian product. But the only concessions which it can secure under the McKinley bill is the continued free admission of its hides. In return for this it can afford to reduce its duties on machinery, ... shipped largely from the United States.

Don't Want a Duty on Hides.

New England people who make boots don't like the notion of a duty being ... They were up in arms a few years ago when Uncle Jerry Rusk in his annual report made this suggestion, yet, if the reciprocity clause is to be enforced, hides cannot be excepted from the general program. It is not believed that they would remain on the dutiable list long.

The new commercial treaty with France will be pushed now that Minister Patenotre has arrived. As previously stated, it will be a general treaty and will lower the duties on American cereals and meat products in exchange for concessions on French wines and ...s which are exported so largely to the United States. In touching on the matter of ...mission M. Patenotre said that he comes to take up the work where it was left by M. ...ustan, and that he will be pleased to aid in ... completion of negotiations which will bring the two countries closer together and ... result in mutual advantage.

"There is every reason," he continued, "why America and France should be friendly, harmonious, and helpful each to the other, and there is no reason why they should be otherwise. The two people have many sympathies in common and the feeling of interest in American progress is as warm in France as it was in the days of the Revolution."

HARRISON WILL SUCCEED HIMSELF.

...ain That He Will Remain on the Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Inter-State Commissioner Morrison will continue to draw pay, although his time is up the ... day of this year. There is nothing in the ... to prevent him acting until his successor is named, and, as that successor will be him..., nobody is worrying over the appointment. Private Secretary Halford said this afternoon that no protest has been received ... Chicago or elsewhere against Morrison. ... understood that some verbal objections ... made to the President by friends of Mr. ...inger, who thought that Col. Morrison's ... in the Speakership fight disqualified ... from holding office as an Illinois Democrat. The President, however, did ... consider these objections serious enough to warrant him in naming ...body else. The two vacancies on the commission are still unsettled. The longer ... are kept open the more numerous the candidates will become. The Southern Senators ... Representatives are daily at the White ... presenting their respective candidates. ... of them are like Congressman Culberson of Texas in their unwillingness to accept office. The Arkansas Senators are supporting John D. Adams of that State. The ...gians are pretty unanimous for ex-Congressman Clements, the Tennesseeans would like to see ex-Gov. Porter get the prize, while ...tor Carlisle is strenuous in his support of ... Lindsay.

...dge Cooley's successor still seems likely ... either ex-Senator McDill of Iowa or ... Lamberton of Omaha.

BRUSSELS TREATY NOT RATIFIED.

The President Will Send a Special Message to Congress Concerning It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—...possible the President will send a special message to the Senate in regard to the Brussels treaty, which has for its object the breaking up of the African slave trade. There is ... pressure from religious bodies all over ... country to secure the ratification of the ..., and public sentiment seems to be de...ly in favor of it. The time, however, is ..., and unless the Senate acts promptly ... treaty will fail. Last summer Secretary ... secured an extension of the date for exchanging ratifications to Feb. 2, 1892. If ... country does nothing by that time the signatory powers will hardly agree to any other extensions. It was thought that France had decided to hold out, but the telegram received by Minister Le Ghait, the Belgian representative here, shows that France has taken the final step and is the ...enteenth power that has ratified the convention. The United States took part in the Brussels conference of which the treaty was ... outgrowth, and it now rests with this country to determine whether it shall become operative. In the current number of the ...m ex-Minister Lambert Tree of Chicago ... a strong plea for the ratification of the treaty. He says that humanity and civilization both require that the United States shall ... its part in suppressing the slave traffic. ...ge Tree also discusses the objections which ... been urged and shows wherein they are ... well taken.

The Ministerial union of Baltimore today adopted a resolution that the United States ... be urged to ratify the Brussels treaty without further delay; also a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to consider ... question of calling a mass-meeting in the ... to take action in regard to rendering assistance to the people of Louisiana, who are endeavoring to throw off the lottery yoke.

UNCLE SAM PAYS NO INDEMNITY.

Incorrect Reports from Rome That the United States Is Willing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—... news which the correspondents of English ...ers at Rome get concerning the willingness of the United States to pay an indemnity ... the New Orleans lynching is as misleading ... was their information that the President ... agreed to change the Constitution to ...ge Italy. The administration never agreed ... an indemnity. The farthest it can go in ... event is to recommend to Congress that ... matter be made the subject of Congressional inquiry, with a view to Congress voting ... indemnity. Even this would be more in ... nature of a suggestion than a recommendation, and would depend upon the attitude ... the Italian Government. The President in ... annual message merely recommended legislation which would enable the Federal courts ... take cognizance of offenses against foreigners in this country. Minister Porter is ... at his home in Indianapolis and will remain there until Italy sends a Minister to represent it in Washington.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE.

New Members Want the Committee Enlarged or the Bills Divided Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Some of the new and pushing Senators are threatening a "reform" in the Senate. It is to increase the membership of the Appropriations committee. The Senate committee consists of nine members. The number was recently increased to ten under protest, and by the death of Senator Plumb has again been reduced to nine. It is the present determination of the members of that committee to refuse to permit the appointment of another member of the Senate in place of the dead Senator. Several of the Senators on the majority side of that body feel that too much power is committed to a small number of men, and a resolution has been prepared for the purpose of increasing the membership of that committee to thirteen. This proposition is especially urged and advocated by the Senators from the new States, and it meets with the approval of a number of Senators from the older States. One of the most aggressive statesmen from New England today said:

We have been canvassing this matter deliberately for the last week and believe that we will have a majority of the Republican caucus in favor of the resolution. In the event of failure to secure the passage of this order, which is in the nature of a revolution, we will introduce a supplementary resolution apportioning the appropriation bills among the various committees of the Senate, which would naturally have jurisdiction over appropriations pertaining to those committees. As, for example, to the Committee on Naval Affairs would be committed the Appropriation bill for the Navy Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs the appropriation for the War Department; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and so on down the list. This supplementary resolution will leave to the original Committee on Appropriations only the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the Sundry Civil Service and Deficiency bills.

The Senator is supposing that he and his dissatisfied colleagues can command a majority in favor of distributing the appropriations. The plan has been a failure in the House and has added millions to the appropriations every year. To try it in the Senate, which is proverbially a free-handed body with the public money, would be to invite national bankruptcy.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD TODAY.

The American Historical Society and Other Organizations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The American Historical Association will hold its eighth annual meeting here, beginning tomorrow evening. The association now numbers 622 members, with 104 life members. The opening address will be delivered by William Wirt Henry of Richmond, Va., President of the association; Dr. Jeffrey W. Brackett of Baltimore, and L. G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Virginia. Papers will also be read during the meeting by W. E. Dubois of Harvard on "The United States and the Slave Trade"; by A. E. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, on "Lotteries in American History"; by J. G. Bourinot, on "Parliamentary Government in Canada." Another historical society, having for its object the promotion of studies in the department of church history, will also meet here at the same time. The opening address will be delivered by the President of the society, Prof. Philip Schaff of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Besides the meetings of these two associations the modern language associations of the American Folk Lore Society and the American Dialect Society will all begin their sessions here tomorrow. The American Forestry Association also begins its tenth annual meeting tomorrow.

M'CALLA'S SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

The President Remits Sixteen Months of His Suspension.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Commander B. H. McCalla is counted a lucky man. He distinguished himself a few years ago by getting on a howling tear while in one of the West Indian ports and causing the American residents there to protest to the Navy Department. In the spring of 1890 he was tried by court-martial for cruelty to his subordinates during a cruise of the United States steamer Enterprise, of which he was in command. The court sentenced him to suspension for three years and to stand still in his grade in the meantime. The order carrying this sentence into effect was approved May 15, 1890, and so the time specified had not expired by over sixteen months. Nine officers have passed over Commander McCalla's head during this period, and it is thought that this incapacitates him from retiring with the rank of Commodore. A few days ago President Harrison signed a remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence. It was stated that McCalla, who in spite of his faults was a brave and efficent officer, had been punished enough. Mr. McCalla has a house in Washington and great social and political backing. He is now in Europe with his family.

EDWARD L. HARPER NOT PARDONED.

President Harrison Declines to Let Him Off from His Ten Years' Sentence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Chicago people who were caught in the failure of the Fidelity Bank in Cincinnati years ago will be interested in knowing that the President has denied a pardon to bank-wrecker E. L. Harper. The latter was sentenced in 1887 to ten years in the penitentiary and is serving his sentence at Columbus. He was hardly behind the prison bars when his friends began their efforts to have him pardoned. They have been unremitting. The Attorney-General reported unfavorably on the case and the President has ended Harper's hopes, during the present administration at least, by denying the pardon.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Currency Sixes Remaining in the Sinking Funds of the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that there are remaining in the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies the following described currency sixes: Forty-five thousand dollars maturing Feb. 1, 1896; $207,000 maturing Jan. 1, 1897; $1,644,000 maturing Jan. 1, 1898; $601,000 maturing Jan. 1, 1899. He will accept for the two first-mentioned amounts $252,000 of first mortgage Pacific railroad bonds maturing on or after Jan. 1, 1897. With this exception the receipt of first mortgage bonds in exchange for currency sixes will be limited hereafter to those maturing on and after Jan. 1, 1898, which may be presented in exchange for currency sixes of similar dates remaining in the respective funds of the said railroad companies. The terms upon which the exchanges will be made are the same as those heretofore in effect—viz.: upon the basis of 1¼ per cent increased income per annum to the sinking funds.

Secretary Foster Steadily Improving.

Secretary Foster spent a short time at his office in the Treasury Department this afternoon for the first time since Nov. 17, when he was taken ill in New York. He looked a trifle paler and thinner than when last on duty, but said he was feeling all right again. He expects to attend the meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, but will not take active charge of the business of the department for several days yet.

Capital Briefs.

Speaker Crisp, Representative Mills, and Congressman Wright are improving in health.

In a decision rendered today Secretary Noble declines to revoke that part of the general land office circular of March 23, 1887, which in effect requires the State of Colorado to pay the register and receiver a fee of $1 for each final location of 160 acres of school indemnity selections.

The Attorney-General has appointed Matthew T. Allen Assistant United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of California. This appointment is preliminary to Mr. Allen's promotion as United States District-Attorney next week in place of Willoughby Cole, the incumbent.

A Discovery.

For winter girls I have no sort of use,
Their manners cold e'er make me apprehensive,
And then I've found it well to call a truce
'Twixt them and me—their joys are so expensive.
—*New York Herald.*

MUST CATCH THE PACE

THE PEDAGOGUE CANNOT LINGER BY THE WAY.

Wisconsin Teachers' Convention—Text of Fitzgerald-Missouri Pacific Decision—How the Convict Escaped at Joliet—Delight of Antiquarians—R. N. Shirley, an Ex-Treasurer, Acquitted—Wreck at Aurora—Changes in Illinois Militia—A Newspaper Suspends.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association began tonight in the Assembly chamber with an address by State Superintendent A. S. Draper of New York. After referring pleasantly to New York's loss of the World's Fair on account of the star of empire having moved westward, he took up the theory of education and the system of public schools.

If the American school system is to justify the theory upon which it is maintained, he said, if it is to be the safeguard of American citizenship, it must be progressive. It must know the ground it stands on; its management must be conservative and yet alert. It must work from a scientific basis. It must keep clear of sects and classes and parties. It is of the people and for all the people. The American school system needs all the knowledge and experience the world has upon school problems for its guidance.

Growth is the order of the day. If it has discretion and courage, a knowledge of circumstances, clearness of vision, and strength of purpose; if it knows the cost and value of human liberty; if it has a conception of the sacredness of government by the people, an undoubting faith in the future of the republic; if it knows what these things rest upon and acts with intelligence it will carry blessings to every hamlet in the land.

WHY GOULD WAS BEATEN.

Text of the Opinion in the Fitzgerald-Missouri Pacific Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mention was made in dispatches Saturday of the decision rendered in the case of John Fitzgerald et al. vs. Jay Gould et al., in which the plaintiffs recovered a judgment in the sum of $475,000. The full opinion in the case was filed in the court this morning by Judge Tebbits. From this opinion the following facts are gained. The road constructed by the Fitzgerald-Mallory Construction company was the Denver, Memphis and Atlantic, 325 miles, from Chetopa, Kas., to Pueblo, Colo., and the court found that throughout the controversy the stockholders interested in this construction company, without authority of law, paid to the Missouri Pacific on demand $318,763, which the court found to be overcharges on freights and should be credited to the plaintiffs by the terms of contracts between the two parties for the construction of this road. The plaintiff was to receive for each mile $10,000 of Missouri Pacific 5 per cents. It was shown that at the meeting of the New York shareholders they sold these bonds to themselves at 90 per cent of their face value. It also developed that George Gould had applied at a Kansas court for the appointment of a receiver. When Fitzgerald heard of this he promptly applied in an Iowa court for a receiver, and, as the books were at Clinton, Ia., the Lincoln millionaire got in ahead. The court further found that there was due the plaintiff $92,540.43 and due the defendant $429,573.43, which with interest amounted to $475,000, the amount of the judgment. The plaintiff was also given leave to deposit 994 shares of Kansas Southern and 362 shares of Winfield, Texas and Gulf stock with the Clerk of the court.

HOW THE PRISONER ESCAPED.

Convict Lewis Scales the Wall at Joliet and Is Still at Liberty.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Convict William Lewis, a four-year horse-thief from Piatt County, who scaled the prison wall Saturday morning before the wall guards were out and escaped, was a cell-house man and belonged to the gang that go out every morning to the kitchen at 6 o'clock to carry in the breakfast to the men. This is before the wall guards go out. Lewis in some way or other eluded the guard, who did not miss him till after breakfast. The convict had provided a rope with hooks on it, and went to the cooper shed in the east part of the prison yard, threw it over the railing of the sentry box, clambered over, and fled. Lewis belonged to a notorious gang of horse thieves in Central Illinois, who stole horses and ran them into Kentucky and Indiana. No trace of the fugitive has yet been discovered. He served time in Sing Sing and Jeffersonville (Ind.) prisons, and is a dangerous man.

R. N. SHIRLEY DECLARED INNOCENT.

Accused of Defaulting While Treasurer of a Loan Company.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—R. N. Shirley of Denver, who has been on trial here for the last ten days on the charge of embezzling $30,000, belonging to the Nebraska and Kansas Farm Loan company, during his term of office as Treasurer, was discharged by the examining magistrate late today.

RAILROAD WRECK AT SANDWICH.

Two Freight Trains on the Burlington Collide—Three Men Injured.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Fireman Ebey and Brakeman Cratty of Galesburg are lying at the hospital in this city, seriously hurt, and Engineer Becker of Galesburg is laid up at his home on account of a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which occurred at Sandwich early Sunday morning. There was a head collision between two freight trains, caused by an open switch. Two engines and twenty-two cars were thrown into the ditch, badly wrecked. Two of the cars where loaded with cattle and the three men hurt were thrown among the frightened animals that tramped them nearly to death. Cratty had his skull fractured and scalp torn nearly off by an angry steer.

AN IOWA GHOST EXPOSED.

Village Sensation Dissipated by the Confession of Two Boys.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A ghost story, which located a spook upon the Thompson farm at Badger and caused endless excitement in the vicinity, has been explained. A couple of jokers in the cellar were provided with a long rubber hose through which they talked and produced the inexplicable sounds in different parts of the house. A sheet afterwards did duty as the ghost. When the boys found what a commotion their joke had caused they confessed it.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC OLD MAN.

Refuses Aid from Wealthy Relatives and Dies in a Poorhouse.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Christian Skaer, who had been an inmate of the county poor farm thirty-three years through choice and not of necessity, died today. He had wealthy relatives here and in St. Louis, but persistently refused to be cared for by them.

DELIGHT OF THE ANTIQUARIANS.

Oriental Treasures Displayed for the Benefit of the Hoosiers.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The collection of curios, valued at $6,000, which was presented to Franklin College a few days ago by an ex-State Geologist, has been the subject of much comment and admiration by the antiquarians in this part of the State. The collection is second only to the one owned by the Rev. J. M. Oldfather, near Hanover, who returned recently after a residence of eighteen years in Persia as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian board. His home is a veritable museum of curiosities picked up by his family during their long sojourn in the land of Mohammedanism. The family take pleasure in showing them to their friends who are antiquarian in their tastes. A number of Persian rugs and carpets are among the more attractive features of the collection, each one of which shows the beautiful blending of colors and artistic figuring for which Persian weaving is so famous. The list also includes a Persian shawl; specimens of engraved brass work done by hand, also filigree handiwork of that country; Persian lace and needlework done with silk thread on linen foundation; specimens of china work done by the imported Chinese during the reign of Shah Abbas, the figures being in bas-relief, and are magnificent samples of the lost arts. A magnificent dagger having the finish so famous in the Damascus blade is also included, and articles of clothing worn by the Kurdish, Musselman, and Christian, together with a large assortment of books, manuscripts, and coins.

Sailor Springs, Ill., to Have a Railroad.

SAILOR SPRINGS, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Flora and Sailor Springs railroad seems to be an assured success now. The right of way has been secured by L. W. Barnes and Dr. B. F. Scaife, trustees for the proposed company, to construct the road. The gentlemen interested in the company are very enthusiastic and are pushing their project for all it is worth. They hold a citizens' meeting at Flora tomorrow for the purpose of soliciting aid for their line, and one here the last of the week for the same purpose. This line will be a valuable one to the Ohio and Mississippi, as it will enable them to deliver the thousands of passengers they carry for Sailor Springs each year by rail via Flora as against the lines used now via Clay City and Louisville.

New Bank Chartered for Gridley.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts today issued a final certificate of authority to begin business to the State Bank of Gridley, located at Gridley, McLean County, with a capital stock of $25,000. The officers are E. H. Syneman, President; R. Breese, Vice-President; C. M. Coyle, Cashier; R. J. Reun, Assistant Cashier.

The Governor today issued a requisition on the Governor of Iowa for William Mudgett, now in custody at Clinton, Ia., and wanted in Whiteside County, this State, for breaking into the tool shop of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad at Garden Plains and taking therefrom a lot of tools.

Shot in Attempting to Escape.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 28.—Policeman Daniels shot and mortally wounded Charles Hodge at 3 o'clock this morning. The officer caught Hodge in the act of stealing from the corn crib at H. H. Hitch's livery barn, and while running to escape the clutches of the officer the thief was ordered to halt. He refused to obey the command. Daniels shot him in the back, the ball passing thrrough his body. Hodge will probably die.

Discharges from the State Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today granted honorable discharges to Sergts. James Hutchinson and Charles Sanderson, Farrier I. L. Scott, and Private O. T. Stewart of Cavalry Troop B of Bloomington, and Private J. A. Hardwick of Company E, Fourth Infantry, Mattoon. Private George Darst of Cavalry Troop B was dishonorably discharged.

Bad Railroad Wreck at Mount Carmel.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., Dec. 28.—While an Empire freight train was ascending the heavy grade between Mount Carmel and Centralia this morning a coupling broke and the first section descended with terrible velocity, meeting the second section at the foot of the grade. Twenty cars were wrecked. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Delicate Surgical Work at Muskegon.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Surgeons today performed a difficult operation upon Capt. A. Corcoran of this city. The tongue, including the glands on the right side of the throat, were cut out on account of a cancer on the tongue. The patient is resting comfortably.

Northwest Notes.

The Cowder (Ill.) *Herald* suspended publication last week, and the office outfit was moved to Tower Hill.

"Red Mack," a notorious criminal, is sentenced at Keokuk to three years in prison for assault upon Effie Ashton, 11 years old.

Bert and Charles Brown, Harvey Bierson, and Harry Johnson, who burglarized a jewelry and a hardware store at Greenwich, Kas., last Wednesday, were arrested at Wichita yesterday with a part of their plunder. Neither of them is over 16 years of age.

SPECULATION CONTINUES TO BROADEN.

Prices Steadily Moving Upward in New York as Well as in London.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—There is no change in the character or tendency of the market. Speculation continues to broaden and prices are moving upward. London quotations came in higher this morning and the market here opened strong and advanced. Transactions ran to 441,000 shares and the highest prices of the present movement were scored by many stocks, Lake Shore, for instance, touching 127, St. Paul 82, Burlington 110, and Chicago Gas 70⅜. Among the low priced stocks also there was notable activity and buoyancy, St. Louis Southwestern preferred in particular rising to 20 on the statement that the road in the six months just ending has earned enough to nearly meet the fixed charges of the whole year. Erie was a special favorite in both markets. Dealings in it here ran above 48,000 shares. It rose 1⅛ and reacted ¼ in the late trade, when the whole list yielded a fraction under the selling of professional traders. These gentlemen are still inclined to "fight the rise." Every now and again they argue that "the market has culminated and a reaction is inevitable," and proceed to put out a line of shorts. Thus far they have every time been obliged to cover at higher prices. This afternoon another of these "culminating points" arrived and on rumors of possible hostilities with Chile the reactionists sold once more. If they persevere long enough they must, of course, one day strike it right, but thus far the policy has proved an expensive one, and to judge from the readiness with which their stocks were absorbed this afternoon and the slight impression made on prices they will have to buy them back tomorrow or next day at still higher figures.

C. P. Olcott's committee of bankers to resuscitate the Richmond Terminal system continues to exert a favorable influence on the securities. The collateral trust today sold as high as 65 and the common stock at 15⅛. The preferred stock sold up to 60, presumably on the buying of insiders, who know that the $125,000 to pay the half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent in January is in hand. Distilling and Cattle Feeding rose 1¼ and closed at top figures. Sugar Refining rose 1⅛, but was promptly marked down to 85⅝. Missouri Pacific was again notably buoyant, rising 1¼ and losing only a slight fraction in the late trade. New York Central declined 1¼ in consequence of the accident of Christmas eve upon the line. Foreign houses here cabled bullish advices to their correspondents this evening.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The preliminary arrangements for settlement have to some extent monopolized the attention of the Stock Exchange today, so that, except in one or two directions, new business has been somewhat restricted. Rates in continuation ruled rather higher than on the previous occasion, bankers having charged 3¾ to 4 per cent for accommodation. Funds are a shade easier owing to the withdrawal of gold from the bank. American railways have been active and buoyant all day, and, in spite of the settlement, considerable purchases have been made for the new account with the result of a general advance, ranging from ⅛ to 1½ per cent. It is difficult to say which stocks have been most in favor, the bidding having been so well spread over all. The Canadian lines, however, have been quiet. Money has been in fair demand. From day to day loans have been charged 2½ to 3 per cent. The discount market has been quiet. Two and three months bills have been quoted at 2⅜ to 2½ per cent. Fifty-four thousand pounds have been received at the bank from Australia and £5,000 from Portugal, while £400,000 for the Russian account have been withdrawn.

TRAFFIC IS HEAVY.

THE EASTERN ROADS HAVE ALL THE CARS THEY NEED.

Last Week's Through Shipments Exceeded Only Once in the Last Three Years—Central Traffic Association Roads Carried 100,000 Tons of Flour, Grain, and Provisions East from Chicago—The Grand Trunk and Ontario and Western Abandon the Boycott—Railway Notes.

The statement of east-bound shipments during the last week ought to silence those who have for the last few weeks been lamenting the shortage of cars and freight blockades on the Chicago east-bound roads. THE TRIBUNE has insisted all along that there is no freight blockade worth speaking of, and that, with one or two exceptions, the roads have all the cars necessary to handle all the business that offers. The enormous tonnage shipped east from this city during the last week is indisputable proof that the roads are well supplied with cars. Only once in the last three years were east-bound through shipments from Chicago greater than they were last week and then only a few hundred tons. That was for the first week of January, 1890. A total through tonnage of 99,201 tons of flour, grain, and provisions by only seven roads in one week is something of which the Chicago east-bound roads may justly feel proud. As the grain brought to Buffalo by the lake lines during the last few months has nearly all been shipped out there will be still more cars at the disposal of the Eastern roads hereafter, and, unless heavy snow blockades set in, a free and unchecked movement of east-bound freight may safely be looked for.

This total shipment for the last week of 99,201 tons is against 88,265 tons for the week previous, and 41,501 tons for the corresponding week last year. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 15.3; Michigan Central, 22; Lake Shore, 19.2; Fort Wayne, 19.6; Pan Handle, 6.6; Baltimore and Ohio, 7.5; Nickel Plate, 9.6.

The statement of local and through shipments from Chicago during the last week is incomplete, as the holidays are not included and accounts were closed Thursday. Consequently only 82,743 tons are shown to have been shipped to through and local points, while, according to the Central Traffic Association report, the through shipments alone amounted to nearly 100,000 tons. Shipments by lake have ceased entirely, only 8 tons being forwarded during the last week and that was broom corn to some Lake Michigan port.

ALTON ROAD IS GAINING GROUND.

Both the Grand Trunk and Ontario and Western Abandon the Boycott.

Unless the Eastern Board of Rulings soon declares the Alton boycott off and takes some other measures that will prevent the payment of commissions on passenger traffic in eastern territory it will find its usefulness gone, for one by one the Eastern roads are reëstablishing friendly relations with the Alton and resuming the payment of commissions.

Following the example of the Erie and one or two smaller lines the Grand Trunk came to the front yesterday with the announcement that it had decided to resume full interchange relations with the Chicago and Alton via all gateways. The Grand Trunk had never stopped doing business with the Alton via its main line, and the boycott applied only via that part of its Great Western Division from Paris, Ont., to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the ban is now removed from the latter portion also.

Following Grand Trunk came the New York, Ontario and Western, which notified General Passenger Agent Charlton yesterday that it had resumed full interchange relations with the Alton. This gives the Alton two direct outlets to the East, one via the Erie and the other via the Grand Trunk and the New York, Ontario and Western. The Baltimore and Ohio, it is expected, will abandon the boycott within a few days and then the only roads holding out will be the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines. The latter have hoped to be able to establish exclusive interchange of traffic arrangements with some of their Western connections, but the latter do not seem to be inclined to enter into such arrangement.

The opinion is that the Board of Ruling will soon declare the Alton boycott at an end, as it will be impossible to keep the Eastern lines together any longer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The New York, Ontario and Western railroad today formally withdrew from the boycott of the Chicago and Alton railroad, which was instituted by the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations. The withdrawal at this time was somewhat of a surprise, as it was understood that the boycott would be raised by the associations in a short time, in accordance with the recommendations of their subcommittee, which met a few days ago and concluded unanimously that the boycott system was a failure. The Executive committee of the two associations was to have met tomorrow to take action on the recommendations of the subcommittee, but the meeting was postponed.

Don't Like the Alleged Imposition.

Yesterday morning General Passenger Agent McCormick of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton sent out a dispatch from Cincinnati to Commissioner Fallon of the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association and lines intersected, notifying them that his company will not in the future redeem or participate in the redemption of tickets the presentation of which is not accompanied by the fullest details as to their purchase, date on which they were purchased, by whom obtained, and the price paid for them. This information must accompany the claim for redress in each and every instance. The cause for the above action is that General Passenger Agent Martin of the "Big Four" had secured a great many tickets reading over the "Monon" and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton between Chicago and Cincinnati. These tickets, it is claimed, were obtained illegitimately, inasmuch as they are closely limited and could not be used by bona fide travelers. The supposition, therefore, is that the "Big Four" created a market for them. To stop this game is the object of Mr. McCormick's notice.

Grand Trunk Damage Suits Settled.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—It transpires that at least five of the actions brought against the Grand Trunk railway company by Woodstock people as the result of the St. George accident have been withdrawn, the company having secured a settlement in all the local cases with two exceptions. The following figures have been made public as the amount to be paid by the company, including all law expenses up to date: Mrs. Swan, $1,500; Mrs. Joseph Peers, $1,000; Mrs. Frances and Mr. Daniel Peacock, $2,500 each; and Mrs. Jonathan Martin, $2,000. This leaves the cases of D. W. Karn and R. W. Knight unsettled.

Richmond Terminal Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The committee appointed to consider the affairs of the Richmond Terminal company met today and appointed F. R. Olcott, Henry Bridge, and William A. Perkins a committee to prepare plans of reorganization to be submitted to the stockholders.

Railway Notes.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Joint Rate committee of Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association roads to be held in New York Jan. 7, 1892, for the consideration of Eastern freight matters.

A. Frank has been appointed Superintendent of the dining car service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company, with headquarters at No. 510 State street, Chicago. The appointment goes into effect Jan. 1.

General Superintendent Royce of the Rock Island announces the appointment of W. M. Hobbs, heretofore Train Master, to the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, with headquarters at Chicago.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway has just issued notice that it will not hereafter accept any shipments of explosive material except ordinary gunpowder, properly packed in kegs in magazines, or in iron kegs. Agents of connecting lines are instructed in the future to decline to receive or forward explosive material of any kind other than as specified above when destined to or reached via the Lake Shore road.

NEW BUILDING FOR THE "TIMES."

Delos A. Blodgett Will Invest $700,000 in It—Other Building Notes.

Secretary George Ward of the Building Department issued a permit yesterday to Contractors Whitney & Starrett for a twelve-story stone and brick office-building, to be erected at Nos. 175-183 Washington street, where the *Times* Building now stands. The builders are the agents for Delos A. Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., the owner. The dimensions of the new structure are 180 feet front by 100 feet long. The cost of the building will be $700,000. The building will be constructed in sections, as the work on the "Fair" Building was done, so as not to disturb the *Times*. The work will be commenced in the spring.

A lease on the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Thirtieth street has at last been made. This corner was bought a year ago by Judge Horton as a fee. The sellers took back a lease, gave a bond for a building, and promised to begin operations at once. The lessees, however, failed to carry out their agreement and the corner has been on Judge Horton's hands ever since.

Yesterday afternoon a contract was signed that will give the control of the property to a company which will erect an eight-story apartment house. The corner has a frontage of 123 feet on Michigan avenue and 100 feet on Thirtieth street.

The company formed to erect the building is composed of James E. Moore, Michael J. Howard, Irby W. Poor, S. A. Berwin, W. F. Netling, Dr. J. H. Tillotson, and Gwynne Dennis. This company pays an annual rental of $6,000 for a term of ninety-nine years. Jul De Horvath has made plans for the proposed building. It will cost $250,000.

The H. O. Stone estate has leased the De Soto Block, No. 142 Madison street, to Victor Lassagne for a term of ten years. The annual rental agreed upon is $18,000. The property consists of a five-story stone front block on 40x125 feet of land. The building will be occupied as a hotel and restaurant.

E. L. Stewart & Co. report the following sales: Brick block of stores and flats, North Lincoln street and Austin avenue, for $18,000; the northwest corner of Ogden avenue and Wood street, stone stores and flats, for $30,000; the northwest corner of Lee and Sherman streets, South Evanston, residence, for $8,100; entire block at Evanston, with residence, $6,000; Wendell street, flat building, for $18,000; and on West Harrison street and East avenue sixteen lots, for $12,500.

SHE SUCCEEDED IN KILLING HERSELF.

Mrs. Anna Taylor Makes the Fifth Attempt at Suicide—Mary Kysala's Case.

Mrs. Anna Taylor, who had been living with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Dennison, on Dearborn street, committed suicide Saturday night by taking poison and turning on the gas. At 6:30 o'clock in the evening she walked up to the desk at McCoy's Hotel and in a firm hand registered "Mrs. A. Taylor, city." She paid for a room in advance and was assigned to No. 548. Early Sunday morning Clerk William Wiegel, while passing through the halls, detected escaping gas. It was located in Mrs. Taylor's room. She was found in bed writhing in agony, but perfectly conscious. The room was filled with the fumes of gas, which was escaping from two jets. Mrs. Taylor told the housekeeper that she had taken poison about midnight, and finding that it did not act to suit her turned on the gas. She said that she had lost $1,600 in speculation and had no further cause to live. When Dr. Carey arrived he found the woman dying and all efforts to restore vitality were futile. She died at 10 o'clock. She left no address at the hotel, and the remains were taken to Klaner's morgue.

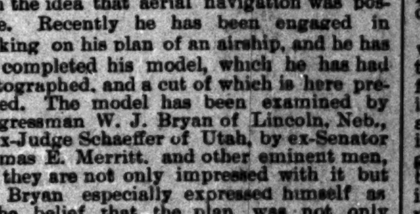
At the inquest yesterday afternoon Frank Dennison was a witness. He said that Mrs. Taylor was his mother-in-law and had been separated from her husband for five years. Since then she had lived with him. Sickness brought on despondency, and she had made several attempts on her life. At one time she shot herself in the breast, but afterward recovered. Again she plunged into the lake, but was rescued before drowning. Twice she took poison, but as often the act was discovered in time to save her life. Only a week ago a package of paris green was found in her satchel.

Mary Kysala, a Bohemian girl 19 years old, boarding with a family named Reinhardt at No. 396 West Sixteenth street, because, as she said, she dared not go home, took her life Sunday night with a dose of paris green. Mary had been employed in the tailoring establishment of Charles Turek, at No. 662 Throop street, and was said to be engaged to Eddie Reinhardt, son of the people with whom she lived. She had known him for over a year, and they were recognized among their young friends as lovers. A short time ago, it is said, Eddie's love relaxed, and Saturday night when he attended a dance with Mary's rival he capped the climax. She heard of this Sunday, and going to the home of her friend, Mrs. Rosa Rendler of No. 32 Fisk street, took the poison.

ANOTHER FLYING MACHINE INVENTED.

A Member of the Green Family Has Completed His Model.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Judd Green is a resident of this city, in fact he was born and reared here. He is at present the City Marshal of Salem, and is, withal, a real genius. When a youth the flying top attracted



his attention, and from that he was impressed with the idea that aerial navigation was possible. Recently he has been engaged in working on his plan of an airship, and he has just completed his model, which he has had photographed, and a cut of which is here presented. The model has been examined by Congressman W. J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., by ex-Judge Schaeffer of Utah, by ex-Senator Thomas E. Merritt, and other eminent men, and they are not only impressed with it but Mr. Bryan especially expressed himself as of the belief that the plan was not only feasible, but that it would prove a success. As may be observed from the model, it is void of wings and other appendages. It is cigar-shaped, with propeller at one end and a rudder at the other. Beneath the basket or car is a screw power, which while in motion lifts its own weight, and will be used as ballast. For the present, until he obtains letters patent, Green prefers that a minute account of it be not made public. Subsequently, however, a complete description of it will be given.

C. D. MOSHER'S SCHEME OUTLINED.

It's the Solution of the Elevated Road and Rapid Transit Problems, He Says.

A holiday souvenir was sent out yesterday by C. D. Mosher, No. 2726 Wabash avenue, to the managers of railroads and newspapers in Chicago, showing a new scheme for centralizing the railroad business in Chicago on three narrow strips of ground extending from the city limits to the city center through the North, West, and South Sides respectively. The souvenir is elaborately illustrated with detail drawings.

The plan is to have the railway companies lay combination classified elevated tracks, to run through the second stories of depots, and to be classified as passenger, freight, and suburban. Mr. Mosher claims that by this plan each railroad company will be able to carry on its own business separately from that of every other road, and that it is the solution of the elevated road and rapid transit problems.

Facetious Cowboys Take a Train.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 28.—A half-dozen cowboys took possession of the south-bound passenger train on the International and Great Northern railroad, forty miles north of this city, last night. They boarded the train at Buda station, and their first act was to force a Chicago drummer off the moving train because he wore a red cravat and high silk hat. They then continued their depredations by making a number of young ladies in the Pullman coach sing for them, enforcing their demands with drawn pistols. They ruled the train for twenty miles, when they stepped off at a way station.

TO PREVENT SMOKE.

A CHICAGO SOCIETY TO ABATE THE NUISANCE FORMED.

Its Incorporators the Men Appointed as a Committee at the Recent Meeting of Club Representatives at the Union League—The Policy That Will Be Maintained—An Engineer and Attorney to Be Employed—The City's Hearty Co-operation Anticipated.

The Society for the Prevention of Smoke in Chicago was incorporated at Springfield yesterday. The incorporators are Franklin H. Head, Samuel W. Allerton, Bryan Lathrop, James W. Scott, W. J. Chalmers. These are the men who were appointed by the representatives of the nineteen clubs of Chicago at a meeting recently held at the Union League club. The original number selected at this joint meeting of the clubs was seven, but two members pleaded pressing business engagements and were finally released from duty.

These incorporators were also named as the directors of the new smoke-fighting body. The incorporators yesterday outlined the following as the policy to be followed:

"Our next step will be to meet and elect officers. Then we will open rooms as headquarters of the society. We will employ three important officers—Secretary, engineer, and attorney. They will be selected with the greatest care, for we can readily appreciate the ill effects of calling into service incompetent persons. The Secretary will become the bureau of information and do the work of the ordinary Secretary. The engineer will be the practical man of the society, some one who is thoroughly qualified to speak and act in this much discussed problem in Chicago.

"The attorney is to give advice and assist in prosecutions. Now, his appointment is based, of course, on the supposition that the city administration will be willing to allow its prosecuting attorney and its department devoted to the suppression of the smoke nuisance to work in full harmony with our legal representative.

The Situation Appreciated.

"All public-spirited citizens appreciate the enormity of the smoke nuisance. They also appreciate the necessity of doing away with it before the World's Fair. Chicago cannot afford to bring the visitors of all nations into a smoke-house. The press must continue to help in developing a local pride in our city. Every citizen should take an interest in it. We believe they will. We propose to cover the two sides, prevention and punishment. We will prepare tables showing, for instance, the prominent houses and great factories of the city, giving the name of the smoke-consuming device used by each; how many boilers are in service in each; the mode of firing, whether good, bad, or indifferent, and the number of their chimneys making smoke, whether black, medium, or little or none. This list we will present to those having smoking chimneys and let them investigate for themselves as to what smoke-eating device they prefer. We will also send our engineer to assist them in their inquiries. We will favor no device. We will give all inventors an equal show. They will be judged by the results of the workings of their inventions. We know that there are now inventions that will absolutely prevent smoke with proper firing. The firing can be made and kept proper if firemen or engineers are held under close inspection. With the inventive genius of our people coming into a competition of this sort, which will be certainly profitable to them, and with the ever-responding public sentiment and local pride of Chicago to second our efforts, we have an abiding faith that by the time the gates of the World's Fair are opened Chicago will be more free from smoke than any great American city. Of course, it will be understood that our attorney is held in reserve to assist in prosecuting those who willfully disobey the law.

"It is not anticipated, however, that there will be many such persons. Chicagoans have never failed to respond to a great swell of public spirit such as now is moving among all her people toward the urgent necessity of the abatement of the smoke nuisance."

SHIRRA'S SIMPLE SMOKE-EATER.

An Unpatented Device That Is Claimed to Prove Most Effective.

James Shirra, engineer at Nos. 160 and 162 Washington street, has a simple contrivance for consuming smoke which costs but little, is not patented, and consumes the smoke better than most of the high-priced, complicated, patented devices. It consists simply of two apertures, or draughts, through which cold air is admitted to the top of the bed of burning coal. In connection with this steam is forced into the fire box through three jets. The steam aids in combustion and creates a draught. The air which is admitted through the draughts supplies the oxygen to consume all the carbon in the smoke. To illustrate the value of the appliance, the engineer closed the cold air draughts and shut off the steam jets. In an instant the chimney which before seemed unused belched forth a black volume of smoke. The instant the draught doors were opened again and the steam jets turned on the smoke ceased. Mr. Shirra is a veteran engineer who has made a study of the smoke question. He said on the subject:

"I am surprised how intelligent people allow themselves to be mystified by the plausible talk of the various agents of smoke consumers. The thing is very simple. All that is needed is sufficient oxygen to consume the carbon in the coal. Where you see black smoke, you can be sure that the fire below is has not a sufficient supply of oxygen. This scheme of admitting air to the fire box supplies the oxygen and the steam increases the draught.

"There is only one plan for doing away with smoke which, in my opinion, is better than this, and that is the separate chamber for the fire. You see, the boiler of cold water immediately above the fire lowers the temperature and checks the flame before combustion is complete on the same principle on which a gas flame deposits a coating of soot on the bottom of a pail of water that is hung above it. By separating the fire from the boiler and putting it in a chamber with a brick top the brick becomes redhot and does not interfere with combustion. It is an easy matter to convey heat to a boiler from a separated fire-box without waste."

DR. KENNEDY FOUND DEAD IN HIS OFFICE.

No Apparent Cause for the Demise—An Inquiry to Be Made.

Dr. John A. Kennedy, 60 years old, was found dead in his office in the Otis Building, No. 195 La Salle street, yesterday. The doctor had been absent from his home, No. 808 Dania avenue, since Saturday. Sunday his wife and daughter spent the day in searching for him. Several visits were made to his office, but as the door was found locked each time they supposed the doctor was not within.

Yesterday the door was forced open and the doctor found lying on a sofa dead. From appearances it was evident that the physician had retired for a nap and had died while he slept.

Dr. Kennedy was seen Saturday by several friends and appeared in his usual spirits and health. The cause of death is not known and a post mortem will be held this morning. Some of his friends say the doctor drank heavily at times and that Saturday night he entered his office intoxicated. It is also alleged that he had been heard to say he was tired of living.

Lord Lytton's Rule in India.

It is the universal fashion to describe the late Lord Lytton as having been "Lord Beaconsfield's Viceroy." Now, it is generally acknowledged that Lord Lytton's rule in India was a flagrant failure, so I presume the Tories deem it desirable to place the responsibility of his appointment upon their dead leader. As a matter of fact, however, Lord Lytton was selected by Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary for India, and by him alone. Just before Lord Lytton started for India he told some of his most intimate friends that he was entirely indebted to Lord Salisbury for his appointment. If, therefore, there is any discredit in having sent Lord Lytton to India it most assuredly belongs to Lord Salisbury.—*London Truth.*

...AILOR. ...NGLAND. ...WILL BE AT THE ...M HOTEL ...O, ...EC. 29, ...AY, DEC. 30. ...Floor. ...Models in Coa... ...ntending purch... ...romptly.

...anted ...First-Cla... ...dvertising ...anager ...ake charge of ... ...ago branch off... ...erienced man ... ...ections already ... ...shed, and able ... ...ol the largest ... ...class of magaz... ...ness. Must be ... ...of "making ... ...originating fr... ...in illustration ... ...graphical displ... ...also be required ... ...after our subscr... ...department and ... ...trade generally. ...ddress ...CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY Philadelphia, ...he Ladies' Ho... ...nal has a bona f... ...-up circulation ... than 700,0... ...s each issue.

...ISON, FLERSHEIM & ... O'Clock This Morni... WE SELL AT ...and 222 Madiso... THE ENTIRE STOCK ...IS WEBER & S... Newmarkets, Cloaks, Jackets, &c. ...a line of Piece Goods, ...ce Sample Trunks. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & C... Auction...

...48 DEMING-COURT (NORTH S... ...y Morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'... ...ll Entire Contents of Reside... ...Chamber, and Dining-... ...re, Carpets, Beds, and ... ...eneral Household Effect... ELISON, FLERSHEIM & C... Auction...

POMEROY, SON & C... 80 and 82 Randolph-st. MORNING AT 10 O'CL... ...gular Auction Sale... ...Folding Beds, Carpets, ...mber Sets, and General Hou... hold Goods. ...MEROY, SON & CO., Auction...

The Value of S... ...Depends on the ... ...optician. We are ... We import and manufacture ... ...and Surveying Instruments ... Photo Cameras, Artificial ... L. MANASSE, ...-st., Tribune Building.

AND THE POOR.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS BY THE REV. W. S. RAMSFORD.

Do So Little for the Very Poor of New York as Its Very Rich—Effectual Charity Work and the Requirements of Modern Society Do Not Easily Consort—Criticism of Some of the Methods of Charity Now in Vogue—Evils That Must Be Put Down.

Harper's Weekly: None do so little for the very poor of New York as its very rich. Splendid exceptions to this rule, of course, we find, and here, in Mr. Smedley's picture, evidently is one of those few attempting to make up the arrears due to her less fortunate fellows from her order. And to be frank with her—for her earnestness deserves to be met with earnest frankness—since she desires to do effectual work, it will be better for her to leave her brougham behind her when she visits the "slums." Efficient workers among the poor are at present generally drawn from the poor themselves, or from the middle and professional class. No one need wonder at this. Effectual charity work and the requirements of modern society do not easily consort. A very small proportion of those who possess enormous wealth in the city subscribe liberally to its various charities; comparatively few can be counted on for a ready support in any properly conducted and hopeful philanthropic movement, and fewer still are found willing to fulfil the more difficult, the more necessary duty of gaining personal knowledge of the needs and wrongs of the poor through personal study of their situation, and friendly intercourse with themselves.

I say, such attention, such knowledge, are not likely to be given by the very rich. To win fortune today implies a singleness of purpose, a concentration of all the faculties of the man to the doing of one thing. The very rich man must be a very busy man if he would make large sums or keep large sums of money. The difficulties presenting themselves to his ambition are like tough wood, that nothing but the keen edge of an ax can deal with, and to be sharp means almost of necessity to be narrow. Great riches are apt, as One we reverence taught long ago, to ossify the soul, and make the attainment and development of an ideal or truly sympathetic life always difficult, sometimes well nigh impossible. I say, therefore, we expect too much from our very rich men and women when we call upon them to lead the crusade against poverty and vice. Certainly if we have expectation of their doing so, we in New York have been disappointed.

I believe the time may not be far distant when the immense sums of money that are absolutely necessary to deal radically and successfully with the peculiarly intrenched evils that abound on Manhattan Island will be willingly and gladly forthcoming. But it seems to me that at present what we specially need is a time of education, an intermingling of class with class, an understanding of difficulties and causes of difficulties, a deeper and truer view of the situation, which will enable all who minister to their fellowmen to deal not so much with the effects of evil and misery as with their causes.

It seems an ungracious and unkindly task to criticise or belittle any work that has for its object the cheering and bettering of our kind. But surely in matters so important and difficult as the ministration of life to life by man sentiment must be laid aside. And it is worse than folly, in the nineteenth century, to reproduce the mistake of a darker time and to seek "to heal lightly the hurt of our people." In a few days very striking illustrations of the emotional and mistaken efforts at kindness which I refer to will be seen on all hands. Poor children will be at a premium, and with many good things and more bad things they will be stuffed and crammed. A veritable Christmas orgy will be upon us, in which a premium is really paid to childish gluttony and untruth. Three, four, nay six Christmas treats squeezed into one week can do children no good; and usually those who are the least worthy manage to get together the largest pile of spoil. All sorts of mushroom charities will be bidding for them—daily papers must be duly advertised thereby, social magnates must be given an opportunity of bestowing on poverty (poverty, remember, that pretends to be becomingly grateful, not that real undeserved poverty with too much self-respect to display its need) that which costs them nothing. In short, a certain story we used to read is being retold in actual life—the rich man commands that the crumbs of his table be duly given to his fellow-citizen Lazarus.

Need of Intelligent Giving.

But worse than this. The effect on those that give is no less unfortunate than on those that receive. People think that if they subscribe liberally to Christmas festivals they have at least in part discharged the duty that they owe to all that are poor and oppressed. And thus it comes that a dole thoughtlessly given is made to do duty for the study of a great problem and the solemn responsibility to alleviate a great need as well as to right a great wrong.

This brings me to the point I am first anxious to dwell upon—the absolute necessity of the employment of an intelligent knowledge by those who would do any effectual work in the great crusade. Emotion may move kind hearts to spurts of energy, but men and women equipped with emotion alone and good intention are no more fitted to contend with the evils with which we must battle than a brave mob are fitted to hold the field against a trained soldiery. Only a knowledge of the real state of things, of the awful yet removable evils under which tens of thousands live and die, can in time kindle and develop the enthusiasm that, when linked to knowledge, makes success certain.

So much for the first requisite to future success. Is there any prospect of our gaining it? I answer, every prospect. I have lived in New York only ten years, but the change in that time is nothing less than extraordinary. On all hands have sprung up groups of educated men and women who reckon it part of their business of life to know how their neighbors live and die, who accept it as axiomatic that what others are called upon to bear it is at least their duty to know. The knowledge they have gained and are gaining is invaluable and has already begun to take shape in organized effort successful beyond all precedent.

Who can overestimate, for instance, the good accomplished by that one man, brave as he was wise and tender as he was strong, Charles Loring Brace? The societies that he formed and for many years controlled were and are chiefly responsible for the enormous decrease of juvenile crime in the city—a decrease apparent to any one who knows anything of poorer New York. Who can overestimate the value to our society at large of such settlements as the little one on Rivington street, where intelligent and refined women come into direct touch with life under as poor and depressing conditions as our city knows? Who, again, I say, can overestimate the advantages to the thousands of poor sick, who for weeks and sometimes for months at a time are seeking health in our hospitals, from the ministrations of those intelligent and generally refined women who, as trained nurses, are giving their lives to the alleviation of pain?

I know many will reply, this is a slow and roundabout way to reach the difficulty. They cry out for vast organizations and large professions of immediate return. Let it be clearly understood by all who wish to render real aid to the poor that no work that is effectual can be quick work. If good is to come, it will come slowly. If intelligence and education are to do their work it will be a slow work. For the problem of man's relationship to man is of all problems most difficult.

Let me once again say, would you be a helper? Then you must know. You should know. You must seek to overcome in yourself, in your friends, and in those whom you would influence to aid you, prejudice. You must go among the poor, and not go as Lady Bountifuls. You must go remembering that you will learn things you never dreamed of, that the interests of your life will enlarge, the experiences of your life deepen, and so you will at least receive more than you give. You may go cheerfully, for any one who knows anything of the poor will assure you that among them you will be met by a courtesy at least as real as any you will receive from people in your own class. Surely, best worth having of all life's gifts are the gifts of a friend, and you will make friends you never dreamed of—truer and more loyal, more considerate, and more patient among the poor often than you will among the rich. Unselfishness is the coin of friendship, and it is only to the amateur Lady Bountiful that the poor appear as grasping or selfish. The men and women in so-called society are far more selfish in their intercourse with each other than are the poor.

Method in Charitable Work.

Go resolutely; give up a certain time—so many hours in one day in the week, if you cannot do more. Seek out among your acquaintances some one who has done more than play with the fringes of this great question, who has experience as well as zeal. Go, first, I advise you, to the great series of institutions on the islands. Begin at the first of them, and go to the last, and see what the waste and cast-off scum of humanity, the froth tossed aside from the great city life, really is. Go to the free wards in the hospitals. Go to the few kindergartens we have, or the boys' clubs that are beginning to spring up. In your own church you are almost certain to find at least a few who are doing thorough work. Go to these, and ask them to put you in touch with some society that does thorough work. (Let me say, in passing, that those who decry modern church-work as lacking in thoroughness and being merely charitable, in the narrow sense of the term, show by such accusations that they do not know it.)

Let me now try and indicate a few chief points of attack, a few strongholds of evil that must be carried before we can see the unclouded sun and feel the warmth of a better day. There is one word that explains the first of these. Today you hear it in everybody's mouth. It is the word environment. Long ago men may have suspected that environment had much to do with growth of character, with development for good or evil. Now we know it. You might as well expect to destroy a field of thistles, the evil seed of which was carried by every passing wind over the neighboring country, by cutting off a few thistle heads as to overcome the manifold evils that spring from a childhood spent in the worst of our modern tenement houses by leaving these sources of evil unchanged.

Almost all New York tenement-house surroundings provoke to drunkenness. They combine and embody all the evils of crowding—heat, stench, and utter ugliness. In them privacy, decency, purity, have a hard struggle for their very existence. But, of course, all tenement-houses are not alike. Roughly speaking, there are about ten thousand in New York, and of these about five hundred are very bad, and should be and must be pulled down. One of the troubles with tenement-house property is, it is good property for the landlord. It yields immense returns; and the landlord who is content to take 4 per cent for his money instead of 12, and by so doing give a chance to his poorer brother to live as well as exist while he *is present* with us, thank God! is still rare. Some readers of *Harper's* may be startled to know that even in poor streets east of the Bowery floor space is worth double what it is in such apartments as the Dalhousie overlooking the park; and if, instead of measuring the floor, you took the cubic contents of the rooms in these quarters, and in such splendid flats as this to which I have referred a cubic foot of space is worth in these hovels nearly three times what it is in those overlooking the park. How can the poor head of a family, an unskilled laborer, or, for that matter, even the poorly paid skilled laborer, whose wages do not average the year round more than from $8 to $12 a week, how can he afford to pay for space enough in which to bring up his children in necessary decency? Do you want to illustrate to yourself the importance of environment? Come with me to one of the hospitals and let us interview the nurses there, and ask them in what state the children are when they come to the free wards, and they will tell you that from baby lips flow ribald blasphemy and obscene words of which it is impossible for them—the children—to have the faintest understanding. They will also tell you that after two or three months in the bright ward, ministered to by kindness, there seems to fall from these childish natures, all too soon marked by filth and sin, the false shell of themselves, as it were, which was born of the inhuman home in which they were cradled, and in mind as well as body they go forth pure and whole. But, O! to think of sending them back to breathe that fetid atmosphere again! One thing seems certain: If the children of the city are to be saved from vice, their environment must be improved.

Making Life Tolerable.

Rapid transit may help us in the future. A noble-hearted philanthropy we may surely look for in the future. Surely, soon men will be found willing to spend at least part of the vast fortunes that New York's thriving millions have helped them to make in making life tolerable to the children of the less fortunate brethren whose toil has gone to aid in erecting their great pile. Surely, soon it will be regarded as an illegitimate and disgraceful act—an act that no worthy citizen, to say nothing of a professor of religion, would be guilty of—to make a vast fortune in New York, and not remember the cruel needs of the most crowded city in the world when that fortune is to be disposed of. Play-grounds will cost money, but play-grounds the children must have, and near their homes, too. Public baths will cost money, but they want pure water as they need pure air. Kindergartens will cost money, but kindergartens that are available for the thousands of children who cannot possibly be properly occupied in the two or three rooms of the lodging must quickly be provided, and kindergartens, too, that are not placed under any arbitrary political control. Philanthropy must lead the way; but the State must do the work.

So far, I speak of the children alone. I put them first, because if we cannot put the salt of better things into these fresh springs of life, we will leave our children to face a condition of things well-nigh intolerable.

If there were no other difficulties in front of us than those I have suggested our task would not be an easy one. But all know that I have only touched on a few of our many municipal problems. Crowding into our city from almost all lands there come long trains of men and women to seek means of living that have been denied them in their distant homes. To suppose that they are the least intelligent and least ambitious from among their own kith and kin is to make a great mistake. It requires no small amount of energy to bid good-by to the fatherland, whether it be German, Irish, or Italian. But their coming complicates the problem of our city's life. Whether we welcome or do not welcome them, it seems at least unlikely that we can keep them out. America cannot be the only land that closes her doors against the poor. The Republic of the United States cannot be the only form of government under which the cabin passenger is welcomed, while the steerage passenger must have consulate certificate. It is easy to talk about limiting immigration, but very hard to cast such limitation into forms of legislation. At least this seems to be the opinion of some of the wisest among us.

Moreover, the coming of these peoples has in the past largely helped to make us what we are, and must in the future develop our enormous resources. The ordinary American citizen may not take kindly to begging, but he is certainly almost as unwilling to dig (unless it be for gold). He must have some one to dig for him, and so he first imported the Irishman. And he now, expressing strong disinclination to digging, has taken to politics, and lets the Italian do the tasks he used to perform. Therefore, I say, we cannot readily check, whether we like it or do not like it, the flow of immigration that is setting to our shores, and which affects our city more than any other city in the United States.

Come, then, I say, since these things are so, to any whose eyes may read these words, and determine to play your part and take your share in the most interesting work that God ever gave to an intelligent and richly endowed people—come and note how the world in which you do not live lives. But do not come to give it your dole. Do not think that your service to it may be to you simply an added luxury, one more new emotion, new sensation, new experience. But go forth in the noble purpose in which went forth the men who, ages ago, uprooted the ills of an evil time. Go forth strong in the purpose to give what you have got to give, and at least to know—and, where you can, to help—what others are called to suffer and endure. If you work thus you will deepen and enlarge your own life, while you do not demoralize or pauperize the life of your brother. Give something of your own to this happiest, sweetest, holiest work—the service of the ignorant, lonely, sickened, sad, and sinful parts of humanity.

A Field at One's Door.

Here in your own city, at your very door, is a field of entrancing interest. Here life's great stream flows by, sometimes with sparkle and bright foaming flow, every turn and eddy of which you perhaps know well, and sometimes with tide as Kingsley wrote of it, "dank and foul" enough. Yet, even at its dankest and foulest, the cleansing sand and a plunge in the wide kindly sea are not impossible to it, for the divine element is in us all. It may be soiled; it is not changed. Here the mystery of our human life is that to restore it to its lost clarity man is dependent on his brother man; dependent not on his dole, but on his service; that he can be fed and succored not by his gifts alone, but by the sharing of his life.

Let us recall at this Christmas season the immortal story that our prophet-poet Lowell so beautifully wrote, full of strength and youth and kindliness, too. Clothed right royally for the struggle, Sir Launfal leaves his home, never doubting that he at last would win the Holy Grail. He mounts his horse, he quits his castle, and thinks he has done his duty in throwing a coin to the beggar from whose sorrowful plight he turns away with a shiver of disgust as much as of pity. But years pass, and in the large school of life he learns the lesson that we believe all must learn, and, unsuccessful and broken, he at last turns homeward, to find himself forgotten and thrust forth from his own. The beggar that years ago he threw the coin to still sits in the snow by his door. He draws forth his last crust, he breaks the ice in the stream hard by, and side by side they share the scanty fare. When lo! 'tis no longer a leprous beggar, but the living Christ that stands beside him, and he hears Him say:

In many climes, without avail,
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail;
Behold, it is here—this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee;
This water his blood that died on the tree;
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungry neighbor, and me.

All who have education ought to give part of their life and time up to this work. Those who are supposed to be busiest always do most. But remember you can accomplish but little worth doing if you do not give yourself. Let this giving of self be your purpose, seriously arrived at, bravely, persistently pushed through, and it will be most true that many a darkened day will grow bright at your coming, and many an arid wilderness grow greener where you tread.

AN ALASKA TOBOGGAN-SLIDE.

How It Feels to Slide 4,000 Feet Down the Side of an Ice Mountain.

A. B. Schanz, in his concluding article descriptive of the *Frank Leslie's* newspaper Alaska expedition, given in that paper of Nov. 28, tells of his descent of an ice terrace of 4,000 feet in the mountain range of the Aliashka Peninsula as follows: "We left everything not absolutely indispensable in the abandoned Esquimau sled on the mountain, hitched the twenty-three dogs to the dainty sled Cyclone, donned our snow-shoes, and started at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 7 on a veritable stampede over the dangerous Katmal Pass. The gap was not as clear as it had looked from a distance, for a violent snow storm was whirling through it, limiting our field of view to a radius of a few yards. But we had little time for pondering. The twenty-three dogs had started on a run, and with their light load maintained so great a speed that it was all Stepan and I, who ran ahead, could do to keep out of their way. When we got over the hot sulphur pools on the top of the 'divide,' and the descent began with a gradual slope over a snow-covered glacier, the dash assumed a semblance of recklessness which shook one's nerves, but there was no stop now. The dogs seemed to feel the need of hurry and the storm now got in our rear and helped to urge our speed. The descent might eventually have ended disastrously had not several bald spots of ground, where the Pacific sun had already driven away the snow, intervened and acted as brakes. Eventually the mountain range of the Aliashka Peninsula, whose northern slope is a gradual and long approach, drops by precipitous terraces into the Pacific. We were all now exhilarated by the rapidity of our motion, and as we really in an emergency could have spared the sled, I decided to lose no time in getting down. I had the dogs unhitched from the sled without being taken out of the harness, and then instructed my men to make everything secure on the sled. Then Stepan and I started the grandest coasting experience in the history of sled-traveling. We had 4,000 feet to go by stages of several hundred feet at a time. First Stepan and I would coast down a terrace; the dogs howling, yelping, and fighting, the whole twenty-three in a bunch, would roll down in a squirming mass, and then, in a cloud of snow-particles, the sled would thunder down a slope with one or two Esquimaux clinging to it, while the rest, like the lamented Jill, came tumbling after. It was a dangerous sport, but we got down without an accident and camped at sea level, about eight miles from Katmai, at 4:30 in the afternoon. We had made a trip which has taken days in five and a half hours."

WANTED MONEY OR A KISS.

A Repulsive Crank Arrested in Elizabeth by a Messenger Boy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 27.—Thomas J. Cashman, a District messenger boy, saw a man chasing some women in West Jersey street here. He caught hold of him and yelled for a policeman. The stranger tried to shake off the boy, but could not, as the latter is hardy and athletic. Policeman Martin locked the man up. He said he was George Wilson, aged 24, and that he lived in Belleville. He had intercepted and insulted half a dozen women during the evening, it is said, and threatened to take the life of one if she did not give him some money or a kiss. The police think he is "the Chaser," who has been following women after nightfall for some weeks.

Heard at the Marriage Altar.

Some funny stories are told about the marriage service. One of them relates how an old man, brought rather unwillingly to the altar, could not be induced to repeat the responses. "My good man," at length exclaimed the clergyman, "I really cannot marry you unless you do as you are told." But the man still remained silent. At this unexpected hitch the bride lost all patience with her future spouse and burst out with: "Go on, you old toot! Say it after him just the same as if you was mockin' him." The same difficulty occurred in another case. The clergyman, after explaining what was necessary and going over the responses several times without the smallest effect, stopped in dismay, whereupon the bridegroom encouraged him with: "Go ahead, pars'n, go ahead! Thou'rt doin' bravely." Upon another occasion it was, strangely enough, the woman who could not be prevailed upon to speak. When the clergyman remonstrated with her she indignantly replied: "Your father married me twice befoor, and he wasn't axin' me any of them impertinent questions at all."—*Saturday Review.*

Where the Major Laughed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Advertiser* has unearthed one shining exception in Congressional life to the rule that $5,000 a year doesn't make both ends meet. This example is Maj. Martin of Texas, who blew out the gas the first night of his arrival in Washington. The Major's living expenses in Texas had ranged from $700 to $800 per annum. He resolved, when thrust into Congress by his neighbors, that he would not permit the extravagances of fashionable life to dally with him to the extent of more than $200 in excess of that sum. In short, society or no society, $1,000 per annum was his limit. He stuck to this resolution through four years of his service. Upon the expiration of his term he walked right into the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, threw down a huge roll of bills, and asked for exchange on New York. He stroked his gotee complacently and remarked to the cashier: "They say the old man blew out the gas, but I guess none of them fellers that wear patent-leather shoes and drink that fizzin' kind of wine will tote home any wad like that." The "wad" contained $17,500, saved in four years out of an aggregate salary of $20,000 and mileage. This is where the Major has his laugh.

Home and Foreign Insurance.

The fire insurance companies have experienced an exceptionally bad year, according to all accounts. There have been no sweeping conflagrations, but small fires and incendiary fires have been unusually numerous, and the aggregate losses have been above the average, while rates at the same time have been below the average. Some forty companies have in consequence been driven out of business, and the shares of the joint stock companies of New York have shrunk over $1,000,000 in value as compared with five years ago. These latter companies have been forced by the existing demoralization of the business to advance rates, and the turning over to an English company of the business of the Armstrong companies has helped to strengthen the situation there. The Boston companies are preparing to follow suit. Meantime the business here of the foreign and particularly of the British companies has been rapidly increasing, until it is estimated that they carry fully one-third of the fire risks assumed in the United States.—*Springfield Republican.*

Iowa Corn.

A man recently from Iowa says that he saw a farmer standing at the foot of an enormous cornstalk.

"How big is your corn?" asked the stranger.

"I don't know," answered the farmer. "I sent one of my boys up to see a little while ago and I'm worried to death about him."

"How so? Can't he get back?"

"No; that's the trouble. The cornstalk's growin' up faster than he can climb down."—*Washington Star.*

Col. Belva Lockwood in the Race.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 23.—[Philadelphia Times.]—In an interview today Belva Lockwood, who is here as counsel in a pension case, stated that she would undoubtedly become a candidate for Presidential honors next year.

MR. HOLMES' DENIAL.

HE ANSWERS THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S CREDITORS.

A Protest That Loans Were Not Renewed by Means of False Representations—Odd Defense to a Suit to Recover—$18,000 Verdict Against the Santa Fe Railroad—One of Kean's Creditors Sues Everett M. Warren—Other Proceedings in the Courts—The Record.

Charles B. Holmes, ex-President of the Pacific railway company, filed an answer yesterday to the petitions of the Northwestern National Bank, the National Bank of America, the National Bank of Illinois, the Chemical Trust and Savings Bank, Union Trust company, the Continental National Bank, Robert Law, Thies J. Lefens, Lobdell, Farwell & Co., Silas B. Cobb, and the Hazard Manufacturing company. These parties are all creditors and seek to hold the stockholders of the Pacific railway liable on their stock subscription. Mr. Holmes denies that after the organization of the Pacific railway company there were any representations fraudulently made to the effect that the Pacific railway company was in fact the Los Angeles Cable railway company. On the contrary, he says, the facts constituting the transaction were fully and truthfully made known to the petitioners and they were not induced to renew their loans or to accept notes by any fraudulent scheme. It is admitted by Mr. Holmes that there was an intention and purpose of incorporating the Pacific company in Illinois to avoid any personal liability for the debts that might be incurred by the Pacific railway company. But there was no fraudulent intention to avoid any then present and existing legal obligations, nor does Holmes understand that any action taken at that time could change the status of any legal claim. The substitution of the Pacific railway company as a paymaster for the existing claims of the Los Angeles company was done with the full knowledge and consent of the petitioners and Mr. Holmes denies that they are now entitled to relief.

The Pacific railway's obligations at the time of the transfer were considered to be perfectly good and worth the full face value. It is denied that the shareholders of the Pacific company have not fully paid for their stock subscription, but in taking 5,000 shares each Mitchell, Houghteling, Geddes, Hull, and Holmes were acting as agents for persons owning and controlling all the shares of the Los Angeles Cable company.

Finally, Mr. Holmes says that the property and franchises of the Pacific railway company properly managed and controlled are of value sufficient to pay all of its indebtedness; but that owing to an uncontrollable disaster, properly termed "an unforeseen act of God—viz.: a great flood, which caused to the railway immense damage and long delay and interruption of business," said company was temporarily injured and financially embarrassed.

Says He Feared for His Life.

The defense made by Charles Williams in a suit brought by Mrs. Ellen Jones to recover $500 for domestic services is somewhat peculiar. Mrs. Jones holds a note for $210, and Williams claims he gave it under duress and that no consideration was given. In his plea he states that he cared for the plaintiff when she was without friends; that he provided a home and medical attendance when she was sick. He stood her infirmities, he says, as long as he possibly could, but finally her ungovernable temper and passion for drink made him actually fearful for his life and the safety of his wife and little baby. Once he gave her $100 to leave the house, and three days later she returned and promised to be peaceable. But she continued her abusive ways, says Williams, until he was obliged to leave his own home with his family. Because of a threat on his life he signed the note and even then she failed to go. He caused her arrest and on a charge of disorderly conduct, he says, and claims she was fined $10.

Awarded $18,000 Damages.

After twenty-six and a half hours' deliberation Judge Clifford's jury yesterday gave Mrs. Elvira Peters a verdict for $18,000 damages against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company. Mrs. Peters is the wife of a hardware merchant of Emporia, Kas. In August, 1889, she started for Chicago over the defendant railway. Near Kinsman the train left the track and forty people were hurt—among them Mrs. Peters. She received permanent injuries around the head and sued for $75,000 damages.

Sues Everett M. Warren.

Everett M. Warren and the law firm of Morris & Garse were sued for $2,000 damages in the Superior Court by John and Annie Williams of New York City. Messrs. Morris & Garse are the attorneys for S. A. Kean and Warren claims to have purchased the banker's assets. Representing the plaintiffs, Attorney Remy stated that Mrs. Williams held a certificate of deposit for $2,000 in the New York branch of Kean's bank. On a promise that the defendants would pay her 35 per cent of her deposit she released her claim. She claims never to have received anything.

Makes a Claim of Non-Jurisdiction.

Fred Smith, a minor who was fined $50 by Justice Mahoney and sent to the House of Correction, filed a petition for habeas corpus yesterday in the Superior Court. In his behalf it is charged that the act in reference to concealed weapons is void, because it was beyond the jurisdiction of a Justice to sentence an offender to the House of Correction for six months. Judge Brentano will hear the case today.

Notes.

Hannah & Hogg filed suit against the Chicago *Mail* yesterday in the sum of $50,000 for alleged libel.

The Henry G. Allen company and Victor F. Lawson of the Chicago *Daily News* are disputing over a bill, and yesterday the former began an assumpsit suit against Mr. Lawson to recover $10,000 damages.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

137,258—John and Annie Williams vs. Everett M. Warren. Case, $2,000. Remy & Mann, attys.

137,259—William L. Allen vs. Kehm & Feitsch & Wilson Co. et al. Case, $5,000. Walker & Lowden, attys.

137,260—People ex rel. Fred Smith vs. Mark Crawford. Petn. for habeas corpus. S. H. Trude, atty.

137,261—Bill. Suppressed.

137,262—Charles McMahon vs. Thomas V. Day. Appl.

137,263—Andrew W. Bormer vs. Fred M. Bishop. Conf. of judgt., $612. Cruikshank & Atwood, attys.

137,264—Timothy F. Doke vs. same. Same. $338. Same attys.

137,265—Frank R. Sherrard et al. vs. Confectioners' and Brokers' Supply Co. Appl.

137,266—Charles Marquardt et al. vs. Benhap et al. Asst., $2,500. Kraft & Kraft, attys.

136,267—John Stretch vs. G. J. Valle. Appl.

136,268—The Cairo Lumber Co. vs. W. R. Dennis. Conf. of judgt., $116. J. B. Galloway, atty.

137,269—Bill. Suppressed.

137,270—Joseph Zandlah vs. Ill. Steel Co. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

137,271—Attcht. Suppressed.

Withheld Suit—137,257—Hiram P. Smith vs. M. H. Newberry. Attcht., $675. E. O. Towne, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

98,671—P. A. Lord et al. vs. Ella F. Jones et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $400. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.

98,672—Norma T. Adamson vs. Frank J. Adamson. Asst., $1,000. P. H. Bishop, atty.

98,673—Louis E. Ireland vs. Thomas P. Murray. Appeal.

98,674—Samuel T. Jack vs. George W. Gallagher. Case, $2,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

98,675—William H. Bryan vs. Denis Kelly et al. Cred.'s bill, $485. Newell & Camp, solrs.

98,676—John W. Tyner vs. Michael E. Tracy. Conf. of judgt., $341.22. Humphrey & Nolan, attys.

98,677—Rollin H. Trumbull vs. S. E. Brown Heating Co. Conf. of judgt., $275. W. H. Pope, atty.

98,678—George Harrison vs. Orlando Shepard. Case, $500. Hiram Blaisdell, atty.

98,679—Sarah Riddle vs. Alexander H. Riddle. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. H. F. Rohde, solr.

98,680—Sadie G. Ohnstein vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Case, $20,000. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

98,681—Balbina Rosenberg vs. Isaac Rosenberg. Bill for divorce for desertion. George M. Boyd, solr.

98,682—The Western Trading Co. vs. Vonwie Bros. Appeal.

98,683—Bill. Suppressed.

98,684—Cooper & Jarvis vs. H. Klingenfeld. Asst., $500. S. Leonard Boyce, atty.

98,685—Geo. B. Reid & Co. vs. F. H. Van Wegenen. Appeal.

98,686—John Grepling vs. Helen Lepski and Charles F. Schumacher. Bill to declare trust. M. Salomon, solr.

98,687—The Chicago Bank Note Co. vs. B. R. Sward. Asst., $500. Edward O'Brien, atty.

98,688—J. F. Whitson vs. B. F. Platt. Appeal.

98,689—C. A. Wright vs. American Carrousell Co. and Wm. H. Bryan. Asst., $1,000. Aldrich, Payne & Washburn, attys.

98,690—The Henry G. Allen Co. vs. Victor Lawson. Asst., $10,000. Henry L. Mason and Edward W. Russell, attys.

98,691—Vernetti E. Prentice vs. A. E. Bofsky. Bill to set aside judgts. and for inj. L. A. McDonald, solr.

98,692—Anna H. Patterson vs. T. J. Brown. Case, $5,000. Walter Sayler, atty.

98,693—John H. Jones et al. vs. Millard T. Markle. Conf. of judgt., $65.36. Charles F. Morse, atty.

98,694—Christ Solberg vs. Max Schlichtherles and Carl Grotz. Conf. of judgt., $82.80. R. C. Busse, atty.

98,695—The Coml. Loan and Bldg. Assn. vs. Cyrus A. Hull et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,450. Julius Stern, solr.

98,696—Peterson & Bay vs. The Caloric Light & Fuel Co. and Edward F. Cragin. Asst., $5,000. Remy & Mann, attys.

98,697—Emile L. Cuendit vs. Joseph Bohman. Asst., $1,000. Doolittle, McKey & Tolman, attys.

98,698—Hannah & Hogg vs. The Chicago *Mail* and Joseph A. Dunlop. Case, $50,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

98,699—J. W. Simmons & Co. vs. Frank Perry. Appeal.

98,700—John M. Carroll & Co. vs. A. Hansen. Appeal.

98,701—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. A. H. Fuller. Appeal.

98,702—Henry J. Schroeder et al. vs. Wm. Schwan et al. Petn. for mech's lien, $480.57. Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, solrs.

B. R. 726—Bushrod E. Happen vs. Wm. H. Holden et al. Petn. to establish title. Holden & Farson, solrs.

B. R. 727—Harriet N. Miller vs. Charles H. Marshall et al. Same. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, solrs.

Withheld suits—98,629—The Midland Co. vs. H. H. Evans. Asst., $3,000. J. G. Henderson and W. W. Rathburn, attys.

98,632—People, use of S. L. Alexander, vs. Thomas J. Fallon et al. Debt, $2,000. A. Burton Stratton, atty.

98,641—J. Bamberg & Co. vs. C. S. Theobald. Asst., $500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

98,670—Hattie A. Elkins vs. James Brand. Repln., $1,000. Josiah Burnham, atty.

County Court—New Suits.

9,684—Geo. Ritzler to Alva E. Campbell. Vol. assgt. Assets, $17,000; liab., $31,000. M. J. Thompson, atty.

9,685—In re petn. of D. S. and Mary E. Lee to adopt Bertha Ellen Hardy. G. B. Holmes, atty.

9,686—R. F. Gray et al. vs. F. E. Moens. Appl.

9,687—Smith Burnham Co. to F. A. Willoughby. Vol. assgt. Assets and liab., $3,000 each. A. Binswanger, atty.

Judgment.

JUDGE KETTELLE—5,162—Norvell vs. Adler; on dflt., $3,549.72.

Decree.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Divorce—1,852—Martha Dent from U. S. Grant Dent.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No announcement.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Submitted cases. Nos. 9,096, 13,839, 14,416, 12,700.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No announcement.

EUROPEAN FOIBLES AND FRAILTIES.

A Peep Under the Curtain Which Has Shrouded the Lives of Some People.

Marquise de Fontenoy in the New York *Recorder:* I note, but not with regret, the death of that extraordinary creature Albert Wolff, who, notwithstanding his absolutely hideous appearance and his Prussian nationality, has for the last twenty years exercised through the Parisian press a power almost supreme and entirely unquestioned, in social, artistic, and even political matters. It is no secret that he utilized this power in a manner that people not unduly prejudiced in his favor would describe as blackmail. For it was mere terrorism that enabled him to accumulate the most valuable collection in Paris of modern French masterpieces. Every one of them was a present—a peace offering to the most influential art critic of the Gallic press.

It was fortunate for the papers for which he wrote that masterpieces alone could find admission for his collection, which he declined to contaminate by the presence of any indifferent pictures. The price of his friendship and of his good will was thus placed above the reach of mediocre artists, and his art criticisms were thereby maintained at a high standard.

As an additional proof of the fact that the pictures on his walls were nothing more or less than bribes, I may mention that every year or so he would sell to the highest bidder portions of his collections, while his gallery was always open to an intending purchaser.

Nor was it only in art matters that he exercised this commanding influence. It extended likewise to social questions, and it was he of all men in the world to whom the leading Parisian clubs appealed for indications as to the attitude which they were to observe to the unfortunate Viscount de la Panyuse. The latter, it may be remembered, was one of the indicted directors of the great Union Générale, and further distinguished himself by marrying the popular actress, Mlle. Heilbronn.

Wolff, whose real name was not Albert, but Abraham, was a native of Cologne, and retained his Prussian nationality to the day of his death, a fact of which but few French people seem to have been aware, for he never took the trouble to become naturalized, and his only authorization to reside in France rested on a permis de domicile issued in 1872 to the "Sieur Abraham Wolff dit Albert."

Over six feet in height he was entirely beardless, and his voice was a shrill and rasping falsetto. It was possibly the latter and his peculiarly unlovely appearance that led the Sultan Abdul-Hamed, when Wolff last visited Constantinople, to offer him an office of much dignity and trust in the department of his Highness, the Kizlar Aga, who is the chief of the guardians of the imperial seraglio.

Among the more or less objectionable features of the French metropolis who are indebted for their prominence and vogue to Albert Wolff is Mme. Adam, the proprietress of the *Nouvelle Revue*, and one of the most restless and disturbing women whom it has been my fate to encounter.

She boasts that her salon has constituted an important element in the constitution of the republic upon its present basis; but she omits to state that the fortune which enables her to follow in the footsteps of Pickwick's "Mrs. Leo Hunter" is derived from army contracts and questionable speculations which the austere Republican, the late M. Adam, organized at the time of the Franco-Mexican campaign in conjunction with some of the most disreputable and shady members of the Court of Napoleon III.

She outstrips the late P. T. Barnum in her genius for advertising herself, and owes much of her present prominence to the fact that for a time she induced people to believe that she was the Egeria, both in a political and in a more intimate sense, to Gambetta.

The latter, as soon as he discovered the manner in which she was exploiting his acquaintance to her own advantage, refused to have anything more to do with her, or ever to set a foot again in her salon.

More than once have I shivered when at official entertainments at Paris I have seen delicate and innocent young girls brought up to be introduced to her by their mothers, and I have wondered if the latter could have been aware that Mme. Adam was no other than the adopted daughter and almost lifelong companion of the Countess d'Agoult, better known by her non de plume of "Daniel Stern."

The Countess is reputed to have been the most utterly depraved woman of the century. She left her husband, the Count d'Agoult, to live with Abbe Liszt, and after bearing him two daughters, one of whom is Mme. Cosima Wagner, the widow of Richard Wagner and the divorced wife of Hans von Bulow, she (the Countess d'Agoult) deserted the Abbe to live with the famous journalist and statesman, Emile de Girardin, a man as corrupt and unscrupulous as herself.

It was probably the recollection of these early associations of Mme. Adam which induced the imperial court and the official and social world at St. Petersburg to close their doors against her when she visited Russia a year or two ago.

The slight was all the more marked since her *Nouvelle Revue* takes the lead at Paris in its advocacy of the Franco-Muscovite alliance.

At Vienna her reception, notwithstanding the fact that she was a guest at the French Embassy, was equally frigid. Nor is it possible to be surprised at this. She herself has had the audacity to admit in print that she has permitted Gen. de Gallifet and other men of rank and mark to greet her by kissing, not her high colored cheeks, but her fine shoulders on entering her salon to attend her weekly banquets.

And this is the "great French lady" whose views and criticisms concerning the alleged forward manners of the American girl have been so widely printed and read not only in Europe but even in the United States.

Dom Pedro and His Family.

When the Empress of Brazil died—also in a wayside hotel—Dom Pedro, thinking the empire fallen forever, refused to send formal intimations of the event to the courts and republican executives of the world. His daughter means to officially inform them of his death. She is encouraged in this course by the Princesse de Joinville, the member of the Orleans family, who is the greatest stickler for etiquet.

When Dom Pedro died each of the relatives and attendants, with a knee bent to the ground, kissed first his hand and then that of the Comtesse d'Eu. If the late Emperor should have been a schoolmaster she ought to have been a prima donna. Her voice was, before trouble came upon her, a glorious mezzo-soprano, with low notes of rare fullness. I heard professors say that it might have been, the range was so exceptional, made either a contralto or a soprano. With this she has musical genius. So had her mother, an Italian Princess with a good deal of Austrian blood. The Comtesse d'Eu is thrice descended from Maria Theresa, and her children four times. She has some fine qualities, one of which is fearlessness; but she associated herself, to a degree that shows she has little political tact, with the Orleans family when she was on long visits to Paris as Princess Imperial. There was nothing to prevent her and her husband but family feeling and prejudice from being on good terms with the French Republic.—*Paris Letter.*

O, the Toe.

I was just about to kiss her,
When I realized, by thunder,
That the mistletoe was o'er me
And her father's toe was under.
—*New York Herald.*

No Change.

Wool—"Is your mother-in-law still with you?"
Van Pelt—"No; still agin me."—*New York Herald.*

ROMANCE OF PARISIAN LIFE.

Don Fernando de Sousa de Portugal and His Sewing Girl Wife.

New York *Sun:* Don Fernando de Sousa de Portugal, Marquis de Guad-Alcazar de la Mejorada del Campo, and Comte de los Arenales, who died in Biarritz early in this month, had romance in his history more varied than his name. In 1853 he laid down his diplomatic honors from the Spanish crown and withdrew to private life about town in Paris. He was then 43 years old and a bachelor, and although in the queen city of the world, he made his presence acceptable at the most fashionable clubs and salons, and in the studios and studies of the fine arts he was ever known as a man of eccentric independence.

One day about twenty years ago the Spanish nobleman sauntered out on the Elysian Fields without an umbrella and was caught in a thunder storm. He sought the protection under the umbrella of a young sewing girl who was hurrying home from her work. She told her titled acquaintance all about the trials of her trade and her meager wages, and enlisted his sympathy completely for her. Moreover, she was pretty and innocent. Every afternoon thereafter for five months Don Fernando de Sousa de Portugal waited on the Elysian Fields for the pretty sewing girl, and at the beginning of the sixth month he asked her to marry him. She accepted his long name and inherited honors, and until 1885 they lived together in uninterrupted happiness. Then she died, leaving him a little daughter. Don Fernando de Sousa de Portugal never recovered from the loss of his sewing girl wife, and he sank into his grave at the end of his four score years in self-chosen isolation and mourning. His one child inherits his wealth.

HE FELL INTO A COFFIN.

An Ohio Man Meets with a Singular and Fatal Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 27.—Webb & Co. of this city, undertakers, have just moved into a new office in a building in process of construction. There is a skylight in the building and directly beneath the skylight was a pile of coffins. A day or so ago the clerk was attracted by a terrific crash from the direction of the skylight, and on rushing there saw a man lying in a coffin. His hands and face were bleeding, and he was evidently badly hurt. The sight of the bleeding man in the coffin dazed the clerk for a minute. Then he took in the situation. The visitor was one of the workmen who had tumbled directly through the skylight into a coffin, his weight smashing the glass lid. The man proved to be John Yeager, who stated that his fall had been caused by trying a new fire-escape. He thought that he was only slightly injured and walked home without aid. His injuries proved fatal, however, as he died yesterday in great agony.

Building Superstitions.

In remote times a sacrifice of some kind was always offered at the completion of a building either public or private. Sacrifices were not only offered at the completion of structures of all kinds—the foundations themselves were usually laid in blood, whether the structure was a castle, bridge, cottage, or church. Originally—tracing the subject back to heathenish times—the sacrifice was offered to the god under whose protection the building was placed; in Christian times the bloody rite was retained, but was given another signification. In those days it was generally believed that no edifice would stand unless the corner-stone was laid in mortar mixed with blood. Usually the blood was obtained by sacrificing a dog, a pig, a wolf, a black cock, or a goat, and not unfrequently some malefactor's blood was poured out to make the ceremony more impressive.—*St. Louis Republic.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 28.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses to the following:

The Atlas Phosphate company, at Chicago; to mine phosphates in Florida and deal in lumber, building material, etc.; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Otis S. Favor, George W. Favor, and Edward A. Stevens.

The Chicago Foundation Pavement company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, G. S. Curtis, Ernst Ulrich Jr., James A. Smith, and W. G. Goodrich.

The German Medical College, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, John Malok, Henry Copinger, and Frank Sigrist.

The Wahl-Rice company, at Chicago; to deal in machinery; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Christian Wahl, N. B. Rice, and David Quigg.

The Chicago Blind and Awning company; to deal in window blinds and awnings; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Martin Andrews, W. H. Comstock, and C. M. Walker.

The Expert Accountant company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, Seigmund Wilbarts, S. A. Ryder, and E. L. Hance.

The Liverymen's National Protective Association, at Chicago; to establish a system of marking and transmitting information among members to insure against theft or abuse of their horses or property; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, T. W. Eldred, A. C. Logan, and F. W. McKay.

The Grant Park Brick company, at Grant Park, Kankakee County; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, George M. Bennett, George N. Clark, and others.

St. Augustine Opera-House company, at St. Augustine, Knox County; capital stock, $1,500; incorporators, L. H. Korn, W. E. Brown, and others.

The Holdane Farmers' Creamery company, at Holdane, Ogle County; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, James H. Mague, J. D. Arnold, and others.

The Chicago Photo-Facsimile and Railway Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, T. E. McCormack, W. F. Whitman, and C. M. Whitman.

The Society for the Prevention of Smoke, at Chicago; to abate the "smoke nuisance" in Chicago; incorporators, Franklin H. Head, Samuel W. Allerton, and Bryan Lathrop.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, Division No. 1, at Spring Valley; incorporators, W. McDade, Thomas Moran, and others.

Certificates were filed increasing the capital stock of the Northern Hotel company, at Chicago, from $597,500 to $700,000; and changing the name of the Illinois Industrial Training-School for Boys, at Chicago, to the "Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

OUTSIDE SALE.

East-av., s e cor Van Buren-st., w f, 400 2-10x126 2-10 ft, with 25x125 ft in same add, Nov. 14 (E. L. Stewart to J. Jackson).......$10,700

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Jacob Hepperle, 2-story flats, 1267 W. Polk-st.......$3,500
O. S. Ellitnorp, 2-story flats, 227 Sunnyside-av.......3,500
Whitney and Starrett Co., agents for Delos A. Blodgett, 12-story brick office building, 175 to 183 Washington-st.......700,000
Schaetz & Aliff, two 3-story flats, 946 and 948 Rebecca-st.......10,000

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD WATCH AND BLACK CHAIN on Van Buren-st., near L. S. and M. S. depot. Reward if returned to P.-O. Box 105, Whiting, Ind.

LOST—LADIES' BAG CONTAINING WATCH, money, etc. Return to owner, 202 Ontario-st., top flat, for liberal reward.

LOST—SMALL VALISE—CONTAINING PAPERS; left on North Clark limits car, Saturday evening; liberal reward given for its delivery with contents at DR. J. J. THOMPSON'S residence, 1768 Deming-court; WM. A. COTTRELL.

LOST—A BAG CONTAINING SURGICAL INstruments; will give reward. Dr. BARRETT, 30 Aldine Square.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. ALICE KLEIN (NEE HAYNES) having left my board and home, I will not be responsible for any debts for her. GEORGE KLEIN.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS at importers' prices.
In addition to my enormous stock of DIAMONDS I have added for the holidays novelties in watches, silverware, umbrellas, etc.
Your money goes twice as far here as elsewhere. Come and see; trade terms; goods delivered at once. Call early and get the benefit of a complete stock.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of diamonds,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to
MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 6.

PERSONAL—SKIN DISEASE ULCERS CURED IN a short time. Prof. Brunton's, the Canadian chemist, Curative Fluid and Absorbent. Office 188 N. Clark-st. Call or write.

PERSONAL—DRUNKENNESS—PERSONS DESIRing treatment will be given a course of three or four weeks, as may be needed, free of charge.
W. N. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
4201 Ellis-av.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A FEW hours or the money refunded. PROF. BRUNTON, the Canadian Chemist. Office 188 North Clark-st. Call or write.

PERSONAL—SIGNOR BOSCO, THE ILLUSIONist, will give entertainments in connection with churches, institutes, or private residences; will be pleased to show testimonials from Charles Dudley Warner, Esq., the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburg, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., etc. Address care J. M. W. JONES & CO., stationers, Chicago.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL MASSEUR AND DOCTOR offers his services. Address F 123, Tribune.

PERSONAL—INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH. Prof. Brunton's curative is what you require. Office 188 N. Clark-st. Call or write.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND accountant; 10 years' experience; good references. Address B 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and cashier; references. Address C 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH OFFICE man and good trader; age, 33; salary not less than $1,800; references unquestionable. B 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BILL CLERK AND assistant bookkeeper; accustomed to billing from caller. Best of references. B 131, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; a good penman and accurate at figures. Address B 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, 27 years old; good bookkeeper, and first-class all around office man; gilt-edge reference. Address F 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper Jan. 1; city references. F 93, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office or collecting; experienced; city references Jan. 1. Address F 94, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or foreman. Have had charge of sewing machine and bicycle factories. First-class references. Address B 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LICENSED ENGINEER, married, good character and habits, now employed, desires change. Address F 28, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY COMpetent, reliable young man, willing to be useful; know city; references. Address B 65, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands fine horses and carriages. Address B 133, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman would like work on South Side, mornings or evening; make himself useful; best of references. Address B 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, SOBER, and steady coachman; experienced man; best city references. Address F 143, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS wanting help of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Building.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD TRAFFIC MAN, now with one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city, desires position as manager of the freight interests of some reputable firm; good acquaintance among railroad men; satisfactory references. Address F 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LAWYER OF 10 years' experience in general law business desires to remove to Chicago, and wants a position with a good law firm; can do both court and office business; best of references as to honesty and ability. Address F 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or office clerk; some experience; good writer. Address F 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office work by young man of experience; good references; moderate salary. B 160, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; experienced; operates caligraph. B 1[illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; some experience; salary moderate. Address F 141, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WET NURSE; healthy. 1688 N. Clark-st.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; no washing. 31 E. Huron-st.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent German girl; good reference. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED AMERIcan widow, 40, no incumbrance, thoroughly competent, as housekeeper or nurse. A1 references. Address D 47, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in private family. 112 Locust-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO OFFICE work in dry goods house. References required. Address B 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; must be good penman and accurate at figures. Address B 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK FOR DOWN-TOWN store. Address F 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, salesmen, clerks out of work and wishing to improve their positions should call, as there will be many changes Jan. 1. 185 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible].

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A NIGHT HOTEL CLERK; "single;" state age, experience, and references. Address F 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD DRUG CLERK; MUST SPEAK German and English; registered or assistant registered, who is not afraid of work. [illegible] Halsted-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER, MALE, about 18. Office, 269 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible].

WANTED—A HIGHLY INTELLIGENT, RAPID gentlemen stenographer; Remington operator; good penman; $75. Address F 131, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 14.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED JOBbing house two more first-class [illegible] salesmen; useless to apply unless having an established trade in these goods; name territory and house represented. Address X 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE salesmen to sell lots on the road; [illegible] commission paid; will employ only men with the highest qualifications; must show good record. Address C 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN; SALARY OR COMMISsion, in the city for first-class specialty; hustlers need answer. Address B 2[illegible], [illegible] Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL FOR OUR CANada nurseries. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING MEN employed with reliable houses to carry [illegible] line of goods requiring small space; [illegible] sell for cash and at 40 per cent profit; [illegible] parties need apply. Address B 122, Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN [illegible] specialties from Eastern factory. [illegible] aly. Good men can make $2,000 per year [illegible] side line. Call Room 207, [illegible].

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Monday, Dec. 28, 1891:

Winter-st., 200 ft n of 78th, w f, 40x125¾ ft, Sept. 1 (J. E. Storke et al. to A. Thews).......$1,400
Wallace-st., 200 ft n of 78th, e f, 40x100 ft, Sept. 28 (Same to A. Thews).......1,200
Lincoln-st., 344 ft s of W. Taylor, e f, 25x110 ft, imp. Dec. 22 (M. Storkan to K. Klotz).......7,300
Bronson-st., 223 8-10 ft e of Laflin, s f, 25x125 ft, imp. Jan. 20 (C. J. Vopicka to M. and T. Wagner).......1,300
Grenshaw-st., 341 ft e of W. 40th, s f, 50x124 7-10 ft, April 11 (A. G. Fisher to B. L. Ames).......1,100
The premises 54 and 56 California-av., 50x100 ft, Oct. 31 (Mast. in Chy. to St. Luke's Hospital).......3,293
26th-st., 132 ft w of Prairie-av., s f, 20 ft to alley, Dec. 9 (J. Donnersberger to J. A. Ainsworth).......6,250
Same property as above, Dec. 9 (J. A. Ainsworth to E. M. Wilson).......6,250
Bryson-st., 80 ft e of N. Leavitt, s f, 26x133 ft, imp. Dec. 22 (F. and J. Smolinski to T. and R. Milowski).......6,500
61st-st., 110¼ ft e of Calumet-av., n f, 50x119 3-10 ft, Dec. 7 (E. M. Kimball et al. to A. S. and W. V. Terrill).......4,750
61st-st., 60¼ ft e of Calumet-av., n f, 50x119 3-10 ft, Dec. 7 (J. E. Windsor to same).......5,000
61st-st., s e cor Calumet-av., n f, 60¼x119 3-10 ft, Dec. 7 (Same to same).......6,000
Commercial-st., 92¼ ft s of Cosgrove-av., w f, 50x165 ft, imp. April 6 (C. W. Morse to A. S. Terrill).......4,000
W. 40th-st., near Prescott, 5 acres, Dec. 26 (N. G. Van Deventer to G. W. Boyce).......1,300
Lawrence-av., n w cor Jefferson-st., und ½ 1,002x125 ft, Dec. 18 (Same to same).......5,000
Van Horn-st., 200 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 23 (Est. of W. Stran to E. L. Se Gross).......1,100
State-st., 128 ft n of 67th, w f, 22x100 ft, imp., Dec. 22 (E. F. Wilbur to E. Lamont).......12,500
Herndon-st., 136 ft s of Diversey-av., w f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 26 (A. Becker to J. Matthies).......1,400
Ashland-av., 414 7-10 ft n of Wrightwood, e f, 25x124½ ft, Nov. 18 (C. T. Fullerton to H. W. Rodman).......1,000
Milwaukee-av., near Sampson-st., 50x125 ft, Dec. 3 (E. Dymond to J. N. Dymond).......1,200
Austin-av., s w cor Lincoln-st., n f, 48x100 ft, imp. Nov. 14 (Jeff Jackson to Edward L. Stewart).......18,000
Honore-st., bet 66th and 67th, e f, 29x100 ft, Dec. 5 (J. Smith to S. J. and R. McCurdy).......4,800
W. 19th-st., 149 ft e of Albany-av., n f, 24x120 ft, Dec. 4 (R. W. Bates to C. B. Pavlicek).......1,500
53d-st., 197 ft e of Morgan, n f, 31x107 ft, Sept. 26 (W. A. Martin to J. W. S. Allen).......1,200
Fulton-st., 606 ft w of Kedzie-av., n f, 24x150 ft, Nov. 24 (T. H. Steele to J. B. Manning).......1,750
Fulton-st., 582 ft w of Kedzie-av., n f, 24x150 ft, Nov. 26 (Same to Dora Manning).......1,750
W. Chicago-av., 93 ft w of Lawndale-av., s f, 48x125 ft, Dec. 18 (H. M. Sullivan to J. W. McCarthy).......1,650
The premises 3617 and 3619 Ellis-av., Dec. 26 (Fred P. Hopkins to Katherine G. Kidder).......24,000
Peterson-st., 116 ft w of N. Robey, s f, 32x126 ft, Dec. 28 (Masts in Chy. to D. H. Griffiths).......1,460
Evans-av., 67 6-10 ft s of 42d-st., w f, 24x120 ft, Dec. 4 (D. L. Miller to J. R. Renwick).......4,000
De Koven-st., 210 ft e of Clinton, s f, 25x118 ft, Dec. 18 (E. Casperke to F. J. Le Moyne).......6,500
Henry-st., 100 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 11 (S. Gage et al. to C. A. and M. Wall).......1,500
Ontario-st., 234 4-10 ft e of Kingsbury, s f, 84x100 ft, Dec. 7 (George A. Fuller to Casper G. Schmidt).......14,700
Albany-av., 72 ft n of W. 25th-st., w f, 24x125 ft, Dec. 22 (A. Soncek to A. and A. Benes).......1,175
Jeffery-av., 166 ft s of 79th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, Sept. 11 (B. F. George to A. Dietz).......1,500
Central Park-av., 313 ft s of Ogden, w f, 25 ft to alley, Dec. 7 (M. P. Black to N. P. Nelson).......4,500
Carpenter-st., 141 ft s of 63d, e f, 50x124¾ ft, Nov. 18 (A. J. Graham to J. Sloan).......1,700
W. Van Buren-st., 125 ft w of California-av., n f, 25x130 ft, Dec. 3 (G. D. Pease to A. Hitzler).......2,330
W. Van Buren-st., 125 ft w of California-av., n f, 25x100 ft, Dec. 3 (G. M. Boyd et al. to G. D. Pease).......1,200
Michigan-blvd., 90 ft s of Eda-st., e f, 40x174 8-10 ft, with building, No. 3838, Dec. 21 (James W. Starbuck to Estella M. Dwiggins).......40,000
Lot 2, Block 9, Beck's Add. to n e ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 21, 38, 14, Dec. 5 (L. W. Beck to L. F. Cravener).......1,000
Honore-st., bet. 66th and 67th, e f, 32x100 ft, Dec. 15 (Isie Smith to George Umsted).......5,200
Stewart-av., 245 ft n of 73d-st., w f, 50x117 ft, Dec. 21 (C. B. Eggleston to F. Kalberg).......3,750
Stewart-av., 95 ft n of 73d-st., w f, 50x117 ft, Dec. 21 (same to S. Doneby).......3,750
Wood-st., 216 ft n of 80th, e f, 50x125 ft, with Lot 3, Block 13, same sub, Dec. 24 (M. Schweinthal to L. Rubens).......2,400
Page-st., 141 ft n of 87th, e f, 25x125 ft, with 25x125 ft on Ashland-av., same sub, Dec. 24 (L. Franklin to same).......1,400

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. Western Division. Chicago Passenger Depot, Wells-st. Bridge. Trains. Leave. Arrive. Omaha and Council Bluffs Express ... 9:00 am 6:30 pm. Omaha and Council Bluffs Express ... 10:30 pm 7:00 am

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having special requirements in the line of Corrugated or Perforated Plates, either plain, painted, or galvanized, are invited to correspond with us. Specifications promptly made to suit particular cases.

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Bankers and Brokers,
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FOR SALE BY
EDWARD L. BREWSTER & CO.,
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$300,000.

A National Bank organized within the last year, located in a growing city of fifty thousand on Puget Sound, will increase its capital three hundred thousand dollars. Parties looking for permanent and a secure investment paying substantial dividends can meet officer of bank for further particulars. Apply to

WM. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Room 12 Commercial Bank Building,
175 Dearborn-st.

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For sale at par and accrued interest, netting investors from 5½ to 7 per cent. All first liens on improved city real estate.

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On Improved or Unimproved City Real Estate.
LOWEST RATES. NO DELAY.

Metropolitan Investment Co., Mortgage Bankers,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

LOANS

MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago Real Estate at LOWEST RATES. MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD. Apply to J. S. WATSON, Manager Loan Department.

95 Washington-st. VAN VECHTEN & SIGGINGEN

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Blelock, No. 1a Salle-st.

PEARSONS & TAFT.

175 DEARBORN ST.
have constantly for sale, in amt's from $1,000 to $50,000,

FIRST MORTGAGES.

MARKET FOR BONDS.

Parties desiring to market Bonds in the East or sell Street Railways or Waterworks, can address

SAML. HANSON,
48 Water Street. BOSTON, MASS.
Formerly Manager of the Bond Department of the

MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
210 Tacoma Building.

KENDALL & CO., Brokers,

Grain, Provisions, and Stocks,
188 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR RENT UNTIL JUNE 1st

A most desirable and handsomely furnished residence, north of Oak and east of State-sts.
GEO. H. ROEST, 418—80 La Salle-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Municipal Investment Company of Chicago will be held at the office of the Company, 164 Dearborn-st., on Tuesday, January 5, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, voting on a proposition to cancel the debentures of said Company, and such business as may be brought before the meeting.
C. H. COFFIN, Vice-President.
F. E. COFFIN, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the 9th day of January, 1892, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
Chicago, Dec. 26, 1891. F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

THE JENNINGS TRUST COMPANY,

185 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$500,000
SURPLUS.....25,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, or at a fixed date.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company

DIRECTORS:
AZEL F. HATCH, CHAS. H. HULBURD,
M. W. KERWIN, ANDREW C. LAUSTEN,
ISAAC N. PERRY, MAURICE ROSENFELD,
J. R. WALSH, SAMUEL D. WARD,
OTTO YOUNG.

OFFICERS:
J. R. WALSH, President.
ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice President.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Treasurer.
LYMAN A. WALTON, Cashier.
FRANKLIN HATHEWAY, Secretary.

Loans Made

ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Lowest Rates of Interest.

Building loans on favorable terms. Exceptional facilities. Exceptional privileges for repayment.

Funds in Hand. No Delay.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.,
59 Dearborn-st.

Fort Dearborn National Bank,

CHICAGO, December 28th, 1891.

The regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Dearborn National Bank will be held at its banking office in Chicago on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before said meeting.
PETER DUDLEY, Cashier.

HENRY C. HACKNEY,

115 Dearborn-st., Room 108.

HIGH GRADE
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate.

Interest on Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. Bonds.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company, maturing Jan. 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Dec. 28th, 1891.
C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.
New York	$ 89,711,569	79,671,328
Boston	12,141,716	15,421,455
Chicago	15,315,000	17,179,000
Philadelphia	9,147,903	10,321,725
St. Louis	3,830,141	4,451,686
Baltimore	2,039,645	2,656,113
New Orleans	2,346,847	2,260,704

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago par and 10c premium; Boston 17@25c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

At a few of the banks it is admitted that the outlook points to lower rates after Jan. 1. At a large majority of the banks, however, it is held that no prospect of a decrease in rates is to be seen yet. Money is extremely easy at the Eastern trade centers, and it does not seem likely that firm 6 per cent rates can be maintained here with money much lower than that in Boston and New York. Commercial relations are too close to admit of wide differences in the rate for money between Chicago and the Eastern centers. The demand for commercial paper is extremely heavy and the supply small.

Sterling rates were firmer yesterday. There was withdrawn from the Bank of England £141,000 of gold. The Imperial Bank of Germany in its weekly statement shows a decrease in specie of 9,730,000 marks. Posted rates for exchange were advanced yesterday, and all quotations were firmer.

It was an exceedingly firm market at the Stock Exchange yesterday. An unusual crowd of speculators showed that the public interest continues keen. The most sensational feature of the day was the advance in City Railway stock, which touched 318. The advance was based on the information published in yesterday's Tribune of an expected dividend of $2,500,000 Alley Elevated railway stock. The relations between these two companies are not yet entirely clear. Surprise is expressed that the City Railway company should be willing to give up control of the Alley company and distribute stock in dividends. It does not follow from this statement that there is to be a distribution of $2,500,000 of this stock when the City Railway gives up its controlling interest. The City Railway company may still retain a controlling interest in the stock of the Elevated railway company after this proposed distribution among City Railway stockholders has been completed. There is another point in this matter that will need the lawyers to make clear. The State of Illinois has recently passed some laws which are rigorous on the subject of corporations and the giving away of stock. In no way say that no stock in a corporation shall be given away, nor shall it be disposed of by the company at any price below par, and any holder of stock who has acquired stock in that way, whether the stock has on its face the statement that it is full paid and non-assessable or not, shall be liable to see that the full par value of the stock is paid into the company's treasury. It is a notorious fact that the stock of the Alley Elevated enterprise is intended to be entirely water. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that it is expected to build the road on the proceeds of the bonds. It is possible that the legal advisers of the company have found some way of getting around this new law, so that the individual holders of the new stock will not be liable to an assessment should some stockholder attempt to force other stockholders to pay into the treasury the par value of the stock, but their answers to that point should be interesting to those who are looking gladly forward to this stock dividend.

The North and West Side Street railway stocks were decidedly strong. The approach of settlement day appears to have a tendency to put up prices. High bids are made for the second account by speculators who do not figure closely regarding carrying charges. These high bids are followed by firm offers for regular stock by people who want to make the heavy carrying charges that can be made in transferring from regular to the second account. Both the North and West Side Street railway stocks advanced to the highest point they have reached during the present rise. Nothing new is known regarding the dividend, and there is excellent reason for saying that none of the operators actually know what Mr. Yerkes intends to do in that matter. Opinion has been pretty unanimous that North Side stock would go to 200 if the dividend is raised to 10 per cent. A unanimous opinion in the speculative markets is something that is frequently set at naught by the course of events. Old speculators are always careful of too much unanimity. An interesting question would be, who is to buy North Side stock at 200 providing the dividend is raised? All the stanch friends of the stock have been loading up with it ever since it started up from 185. Many of them have now several times as much as they want to permanently carry. They have bought to unload again, after their hopes regarding the dividend are realized. Whom will they unload on? Who will come forward and pay 200 for the stock that has been taken on 20 and 30 points below that? It is by no means certain that people will not be found to do it, but a point worth considering for the man who is making speculative purchases is just where those people are to come from. The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C & C Can & D C.		100 Street's WCL ac't	34¾
2d ac't	74	50 do ac't	34¾
50 do 2d ac't	74¾	50 do	34¾
50 do	73¾	200 do 2d ac't	35
50 do 2d ac't	74¾	100 do s 30	34¾
100 do	74	50 do	34¾
50 do ac't	73¾	50 do 2d ac't	34¾
*10 Chi City Ry Co	310	100 do ac't	34¾
4 do	318	200 do 2d ac't	34¾
100 do	315	200 do	34¾
28 Chi Teleph Co	225	200 do	34¾
50 Chi A L & P Co	81	100 do	34¾
15 do	80	60 W Chi St R R Co	12¾
100 N Chi St R R Co	184	50 do	12¾
50 do b b	184	50 do 2d ac't	12¾
25 do	184¾	100 do ac't	12¾
250 do 2d ac't	186	100 do 2d ac't	13¾
50 do 2d ac't	185½	50 do	13¾
100 Street's W C L	34¾	50 do	13¾
50 do	34¾	50 do 2d ac't	13¾
50 do	34¾		

BONDS.

$10,000 N Chi St R R Co 1st mtg 5s	99
2,000 Chi Gas Light & C Co 5s	85¾
2,000 Chi Gas Light & Coke Co 5s	85¾
1,000 W Chi St R R Co 1st 5s	84¼
1,000 do 2d mtg 5s	63¾
1,000 do 2d mtg 5s	63¾
3,000 Chi City Ry Co 5s	104¾
1,000 do 5s	104¾
1,000 do 5s	104¾
1,000 do 5s	104¾
1,000 do 5s	104¾
2,000 do 5s	104¾
1,000 do 5s	104¾
1,000 do 5s	104¾
1